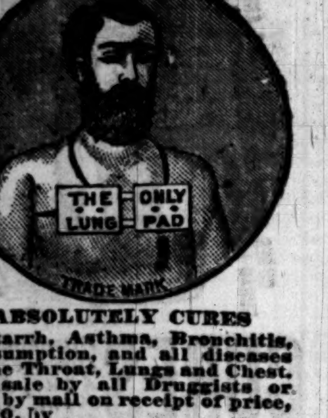
The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Makes it impossible to tear down the back.
It is the best Shirt in the market. Call and examine our stock.
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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Sherwood School Furniture Co. will be held at their office, 203 and 205 Wabash-av., Chicago, Tuesday, April 13, at 11 a. m.
H. C. JUNE, Secretary.

HATS.

Gents' Dress Silk Hats, Broadway Spring Style, Superior Quality, on hand or made to measure, price $5.00, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

WASHINGTON.

The Game of Cross Purposes in the House Finally Concluded,

Townshend's Bill Being Referred to the Ways and Means Committee,

And Legislation on Important Tariff Questions Thus Practically Estopped.

Lake Calumet Declared to Be a Navigable Body of Water,

Thorough Investigation Having Led the Land-Commissioner to Form This Opinion.

The Ship Constellation Ordered to Carry Relief Supplies to Ireland.

Congress Arranging Special Service Over Which to Spend the Summer Recess.

Sitting-Bull's Bucks Can Only Be Received as Prisoners of War.

THE TARIFF WRANGLE.

ENDED AT LAST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The very extraordinary spectacle presented by the House of Representatives for two days and one night terminated this afternoon in the triumph of the Ways and Means Committee. It remains to be seen whether that triumph is to be interpreted as an indication of the purpose of the Committee not to enter upon any revenue measures at this session. The revenue-reformers, who on the final vote disclosed a strenth of eighty-nine, insist that the vote of reference to the Ways and Means Committee means that the 142 who voted for the reference are opposed to any changes in the tariff. The high-tariff men, however, would be glad to think that that theory was true, and that they could be assured by a majority of fifty-three votes that it is certain that the Ways and Means Committee will be the graveyard which Mr. Townshend to-day said that it was, and that it will report no tariff measures. The protectionists do not hold that view, but are of opinion that, independent of the mere question of tariff-reform, there were many members who make up the vote of 142 who voted for the reference to the Ways and Means Committee because they thought that such a vote was in accordance with orderly procedure and with what they are pleased to call, and what the rules of the House designate as, the safety and integrity of the proceedings of the House. Upon the tariff question per se, however, they say a very considerable number of this majority

WOULD VOTE FOR CHANGES.

That certainly is true as to the question of the reduction of the tariff upon paper. Many of those who voted for the reference of the Townshend bill to the Ways and Means Committee are known to favor either the reduction of the paper tariff or the placing of wood-pulp upon the free list. The contest which resulted in the final adjustment of the question by the reference to the Ways and Means Committee was of a technical parliamentary character, and is fully outlined in the general report of the proceedings. The friends of revenue reform this morning concluded that their demonstration for two days and a night in favor of the revision of the tariff was sufficient to indicate both the sincerity and the earnestness of their purpose, and to develop their strength, and that

IT WAS USELESS

to any longer waste the time of the House. The Ways and Means Committee, they think, in view of the circumstances will be more arrogant than ever, and will prove that that Committee is in fact the graveyard which they have charged that it is. It can report bills, or not, as it pleases, and the majority of the House cannot interfere with the Committee, as under the new rules (or under the old rules, for that matter) a two-thirds vote is necessary to compel a committee to report any bill. Beneath this contest, which seemed to be merely over a technical point relative to the order of proceedings, there was a vital principle which was a protest on the part of the friends of revenue reform against the action of the Ways and Means Committee in attempting to hold back bills the passage of which is demanded by the great majority of the people.

The angry contest in the House had its effect upon the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and the members, wearied with the protracted night session, did not assemble in good humor. At the very outset the quarrels of the House were transferred to the Committee by a motion to reconsider the previous action of the Committee relative to the tax on bichromate of potash. This was moved by a high-tariff man, who assumes that the votes in the House yesterday indicated that the Ways and Means Committee was approved in its course. The majority of votes were interpreted as indicating that the House did not favor any tariff legislation at this session, and that all protected industries should stand together against any assault upon the general system by proposing to reduce the tariff or any particular article. This, perhaps, is the strongest argument which is urged against the repeal of the tax on paper or the placing of wood pulp upon the free list—namely that the tariff system is a great whole, and that the entire system will be endangered by any attempts to change the relative position of any particular article. Other tariff members took the same position. Then followed a very

SHARP AND ANGRY CONTROVERSY.

Fernando Wood, Chairman of the Committee, intimated that some of the free trade Democrats were in conspiracy to help Townshend and Blackburn in their assaults in the House upon the Ways and Means Committee. It was of course to be expected that such an attack would be resented. Carlisle denied the insinuations of the Chairman, and intimated that it would not be well to have it made upon the floor of the House. He thought it would be folly for the revenue reformers longer to waste their time in examination of questions if the majority of the Committee determined to indefinitly postpone them. Morrison asked Wood if in his insinuations he referred to him, and Wood answered that he did. Morrison flatly stated that Wood's charge was false. The same was true of Tucker, who, in response to Wood, retorted by saying that if the honorable Chairman made a charge that he had been engaged in any scheme of that sort he was stating a falsehood. In reply to the argument that it would be unwise to attempt to report upon the separate articles, inasmuch as the general temper of the House was manifestly against undertaking an entire revision of the tariff, the point was made that, although the House rejected Wood's Tariff bill, it by much more than a two-thirds majority placed quinine upon the free list, which was one of the provisions of Wood's general bill; and it was insisted that the only way in the present condition of the tariff question to secure any reductions or any reform was to attempt these objects by

LEGISLATION AS TO SEPARATE ARTICLES

in the tariff schedule. There is no kind of question, from the votes that have been taken to-day and yesterday, that there is a very considerable majority in the House in favor of the reduction of the tariff on paper and of placing wood-pulp upon the free list, and that if, in the further discussion of the tariff question, the time shall come when some of the more conservative revenue-tariff men shall be willing to assault the Ways and Means Committee, some sort of a bill containing these measures at least can pass the House.

It appears from the proceedings of the last two days that the revenue-reform element in the House is powerful enough to obstruct legislation for days, and that the high-tariff element has a majority, but not strength enough for a quorum.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—In the House this morning the Speaker stated that he yesterday submitted a question to the House, whether Tuesday's journal should be read before Monday's journal had been approved. He thought it just and equitable to submit a similar question relative to Wednesday's journal.

Mr. F. Wood, as means for the amicable adjustment of the present difficulty, advised that the journals of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday be approved, and immediately thereafter, without debate, the House should vote on the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Revision of the Laws be discharged from further consideration of the bill introduced by Mr. Townshend, and that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MR. TOWNSHEND

(Ill.) thought the proposition a good one. The naked proposition concerning the tariff would soon be before the House. Those who were opposed to reduction in the tariff had endeavored to bring in a side issue,—an issue which never ought to have been brought in,—in order to lead into ambush gentlemen who conscientiously were in favor of the passage of the bill which he had introduced.

He admitted he might have shown too much warmth in his speech yesterday, but when he conscientiously knew he was innocent of the charge against him, and that he had been indecently assailed, he felt it to be his duty to say what he had said, and he did not desire how to retract a single word or syllable. He then explained that in bringing into the House a bill bearing the title which his had borne he had done nothing that would not be justified by the most searching scrutiny. He had found upon examination that ninety-seven bills had been introduced in this Congress with titles which simply

REFERRED TO THE STATUTES.

He had followed the example of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kelley), who had introduced two bills having titles of that nature. If he (Townshend) had told the gentleman from Pennsylvania that there was nothing in the bill relative to pig-iron he would not have objected to it.

Mr. Kelley rose to reply, but Mr. Townshend declined to yield, and proceeded to argue that the bill could be as appropriately referred to the Committee on the Revision of Laws as to the Committee on Ways and Means. He wanted to say, in conclusion, to his Democratic friends that the question was not one in regard to his conduct, nor was it a technical question as to the jurisdiction of committees. The House was brought to a square vote whether——

The remainder of the sentence was lost in cries of "Order!" from the Republican side.

Mr. Kelley rose to reply. Until this transaction had come to light there were few gentlemen for whom he had higher regard than for the gentleman from Illinois. But he confessed the matter now under consideration had changed his feeling of warmth into coolness and inquiry. He explained that the bills to which the gentleman from Illinois had referred as having been presented by him with expressive titles had been introduced by him before the new rules had been adopted, and had been referred to the proper Committee. The new rules gave a direction to every bill, and were a part of the law of the land which every member of the House was, on his oath, bound to submit to and maintain. The rules provided that all bills relating to revenue should go to the Committee on Ways and Means. Was there a schoolboy of 9 years of age who, on reading that rule, would not know that to refer a bill touching the revenue to any other Committee was a violation of the law of the land, and he apprehended that the general intelligence of the gentleman from Illinois is quite equal to that of the general lads of 9 years of age. No one referred to the title of the gentleman's bill. The complaint was that the bill was referred to a Committee which he knew under the rule

IT SHOULD NOT BE SENT.

That was the difference between the gentleman's bill and his own. How could any man having his wits about him plead them as a precedent for such a fraud as in his opinion was involved in the matter under consideration?

Mr. Townshend rose to interrupt.

Mr. Kelley—The gentleman declined to yield to me. I decline to yield to him. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for as sturdy a gander as he." [Laughter.]

Continuing, he referred to Townsend's remarks relative to the Committee on Ways and Means, and affirmed that no committee was working more laboriously, more conscientiously, or more for the benefit of the country. The gentleman had spoken of it as a graveyard, and had asked himself what question he should consider in referring to his bill. He (Kelley) would tell the gentleman the question for him should have been, "What do the rules I have sworn to maintain require at my hands?" The gentleman from Illinois had committed what he (Kelley) trusted might be the greatest mistake of his life.

Mr. McMillan inquired of the Chair whether it was in order for the gentleman from Pennsyl- (Kelley), under the guise of personal explanation, to castigate, or attempt to castigate, the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Kelley—I have been castigated. Is it manly to castigate an old man like I am and not let him reply to the boy who attempted it? [Laughter.]

Mr. McMillan—If an old man complains of improper action, the best way to remedy them is to

SET A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Mr. Kelley—If a man's motives are assailed, as mine have been; if it is stated that, had I been told that the bill did not touch pig-iron, I would not have objected, do you believe that the challenge ought not to be responded to? Is that chivalry, honor, manhood?

Mr. McMillan—Manhood on this floor is

OBSERVANCE OF THE RULES.

Mr. Kelley—Amen. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Conger—I object to more than one gentleman attacking the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Young thought the debate had demonstrated one conclusion,—the aptitude of the Committee on Rules to construct rules which nobody could understand. The best thing that could be done, in his opinion, was to recommit the whole thing—revised rules and all—to the Committee on Rules, and let it go back to Saratoga and see if it could not straighten out this tangled web, so that it could come back next winter with rules by which a bill could be referred to a Committee without three days' discussion. [Laughter.]

THE QUESTION

then recurred upon the demand for the previous question upon Mr. McLane's proposition, which, as modified, provides as follows:

WHEREAS, The House being of the opinion that the reference of House Bill No. 5,265 to the Committee on Revision of the Laws was incorrect under its rules, doth resolve that the journals of Tuesday and Wednesday shall be read for approval in their order, and that said Committee be discharged from its further consideration, and the same be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. Blackburn demanded a division of the proposition.

Mr. Bland asked McLane to yield for him to offer an amendment directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report back the bill within three weeks.

Mr. McLane declined to yield.

Mr. McLane's proposition was then agreed to, without a division.

The journal of Monday was then approved, and the journal of Tuesday and Wednesday read and approved.

The Speaker then announced that a vote would be taken on that portion of the proposition which discharged the Committee on the Revision of the Laws from further consideration of the bill.

Mr. Conger rose to

A POINT OF ORDER

that Mr. McLane's proposition had been agreed to in toto, and that the matter was not now before the House.

The Speaker replied that it had been agreed to as a manner of procedure.

Mr. White—By what right does the Chair say that the resolution was passed as a mode of procedure?

The Speaker—By the right of judgment and good sense.

Mr. White stated that when he had voted for the proposition he had voted for it with the understanding that it settled the whole matter.

Mr. Horr said that he understood that the proposition was to be divided, and he wanted to have fair, square play.

Messrs. Hawley and Garfield stated they also understood that the proposition was to be divided.

The House then—yeas, 142; nays, 100—discharged the Committee on the Revision of the Laws from further consideration of the bill.

The following Democrats and Greenbackers

VOTED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE

with the Republicans:

Bachman,	Henry,	O'Reilly,
Beltzhoover,	Jones,	Robertson,
Bicknell,	Kenna,	Ross,
Bouck,	Klotz,	Russell (N. C.),
Buckner,	Ladd,	Ryon (Pa.),
Clymer,	Martin (Ill.),	Smith (N. J.),
Coffroth,	McLane,	Talbot,
De La Matyr,	McMahon,	Warner,
Ewing,	Morse,	Wise,
Felton,	Murch,	F. Wood,
Ford,	New,	Wright.
Gibson,		

The question then recurred on referring the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, and it was agreed to,—yeas, 124; nays, 89.

The preamble was then agreed to,—yeas, 138; nays, 82.

The Speaker declared that the bill was now in possession of the Committee on Ways and Means.

LAKE CALUMET.

IT IS A NAVIGABLE BODY OF WATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The attempt of speculators to seize the body of Calumet Lake as public domain has been baffled by a decision rendered yesterday by Gen. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, which orders the cancellation of the land entries based upon the survey of 1878. In February, 1876, applications supported by affidavits were made to the then Commissioner of the Land Office for the survey of the bed of Calumet Lake. The affidavits related to the character of the lake and its bed, embodying the following allegations: That a great portion of the area shown by public surveys as a part or parts of the lake is in a condition suitable for cultivation; that the lake is not navigable and has no navigable connection between it and other waters navigable or otherwise; that it is not of a fixed character, but is undergoing reduction by drainage and evaporation, and is rapidly filling up with vegetation, and is not fed by springs or other source of perennial supply; that the pond is shallow, and that its whole area can be surveyed and the corners to all the sections and quarter-sections fixed and established by any competent skillful surveyor.

UPON THIS SHOWING

a survey was authorized by the General Land Office, and it was subsequently executed by Alexander Wolcott. The returns of the survey appeared in great measure to confirm the statements embraced in the affidavits which accompanied the applications for a survey, whereupon the latter was approved and the usual steps were taken by the Land Office for the disposal of the newly-surveyed area as a portion of the public lands. These proceedings were opposed by parties owning lands in close proximity to the lake. Among the papers filed by the opponents were a report of a hydrographic reconnoissance of Lake Calumet, made at their instance by Capt. G. J. Lydecker, of the United States Engineers, bearing date of Dec. 11, 1873, and ten affidavits of citizens dated in January, 1879, furnishing evidence in direct conflict with the statements contained in the papers submitted by the applicants. The proceedings were subsequently reopened, and a new survey was ordered, which was conducted by Mr. J. B. Bausman, who makes the report upon which the Commissioner of the Land Office has made his decision that Lake Calumet is a permanently navigable body of water. Mr. Bausman has been highly complimented for the skill and accuracy of his work, which has

DEFEATED THE ATTEMPT

of speculators to steal the bed of the navigable waters of Lake Calumet. The following is a complete synopsis of the report:

The Special Examiner, J. B. Bausman, was instructed to make a careful, accurate, and complete hydrographic survey of Lake Calumet, with a view of ascertaining facts as to the character of the lake, its navigability and relation to the Calumet River and Lake Michigan. In order to determine the positions occupied by meander lines surrounding the lake, which were established at the time of making the public land surveys, it was necessary to restore the lines of said surveys as well, and also the old Indian boundary line, which crossed the lake diagonally and terminates on the shore of Lake Michigan. The latter line was run in 1816. The lake is almost surrounded by swamps, and is practically inaccessible, except at a part of its western shore. A careful examination of the lake and its surroundings failed to reveal any evidences of the survey of 1878, upon which the entries of lands within the meander lines of the lake were predicated. It was found, upon the completion of the land survey, that a majority of the meander posts and lines extending therefrom fell within the lake, and that nearly all of the remainder traversed surfaces so swampy as to

FORBID THEIR RETRACEMENT

except over a frozen surface or by means of costly preparations therefor. By means of intersecting sight lines marked by flags, repeated soundings were taken at points in the lake corresponding to the corners of the tracts of forty acres which are smaller regular subdivisions of public land surveys. The character of every portion of the surface sought for entry was thus found and fully shown in the report and accompanying map. It was found that with the exception of a small tract of land lying upon the southwestern shore of the lake, the area which the United States was asked to dispose of was not such as comes within the meaning of existing laws as surveyable public land. It was also found that the outline of Lake Calumet had undergone but slight changes, except apparently at its southern extremity, since the date of the original surveys. The examination involved a hydrographic survey of the lake and a reconnoissance of Calumet River in order to establish upon the records of the Land Office the fact of its navigability. By means of soundings and water-gauge records kept during the progress of the survey, the observations of old and new water-marks at various stages of water, and a study of the habits of Lake Michigan, with which

LAKE CALUMET

is intimately connected by the Little Calumet River, satisfactory determinations were reached. The examiner acknowledges courtesies shown him by the Chicago Engineer and by Mr. S. S. Greeley, City Surveyor, who kindly placed a chain of data at his disposal that greatly facilitated the work of ascertaining, beyond question, the mean elevation of both lakes. The report shows that depths of water are ever varying with changes which occur in the Little Calumet. These changes are traceable to two causes,—freshets of the river, and fluctuations produced by wind pressure on Lake Michigan,—both phenomena occurring during the progress of the survey, the effects of which were carefully noted. The mean depth of the body of the lake, independent of slopes leading to the rim of its basin, was found to be five and one-half feet. The mean depth in the channel connecting Lake Calumet with the river is seven and one-tenth feet; and the mean depth of the Little Calumet River, thence to the harbor, a distance of some seven miles, was found to be a trifle in excess of twelve feet. The port records show the average number of clearances of vessels bound up the Calumet River during the past five years to be 109 per annum.

THE DIFFERENCE

between low water and a higher level at which the water sometimes remained during periods long enough to affect vegetation upon its shores, was found to be 2.2 feet. These changes of elevation correspond with the changes which have occurred in later years in the surface of Lake Michigan, but the records of the water-gauge of the City of Chicago for the past twenty-five years show that the fluctuations were more than twice as great, or 5.69 feet. Such differences are rare, however, and the above figures of 2.2 feet were used as a guide in determining the mean elevation of the surface of the lake under favorable conditions of weather. Observations were taken during the latter part of July to determine the relative elevations of Lake Michigan at Calumet Harbor, and of Lake Calumet. This was found at the time to be 0.51 of a foot, or about 6¼ inches. The area of water surface of Lake Calumet, at mean stage, is 2,680 acres, no portion of which is dry land, and the area of the shoal is insignificant in extent. The extreme length of the lake at this stage is three miles and twenty-four chains, and its width one mile and forty-three chains. As the lake is surrounded with lines of railroad,

FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION

make it valuable as an ice field. At one point on its shore some 20,000 tons were stored at the time of the survey for future use. There is good reason for belief that the river, harbor, and little lake, in connection with the opening of a projected channel thence to the South Branch of the Chicago River, will at some future day play an important part in the commercial affairs and manufacturing operations of Chicago.

The question of surface drainage and its effects upon the lake is briefly discussed as unworthy of serious consideration in connection with the subject under consideration. The survey was made during the heat of midsummer; necessarily much time was spent in swamps where wild rice grew six and eight feet high.

The report acknowledges the valuable aid of assistance, the chief which was by Mr. S. G. Rhodes, a surveyor of Chicago, and the aid and hospitalities rendered by Col. J. H. Bowen, of Wildwood.

The conclusions reached by the survey are

SUMMED UP AS FOLLOWS:

"From the foregoing the demonstration is reached that, independent of surface drainage or river freshets, so long as Lake Michigan remains in its present condition at or near the general average level, as herein stated, and is, as now, in communication with Lake Calumet, the latter must remain a living lake supplied with fresh water from its great neighbor. The fact is equally apparent that its lowest stages of water can only be produced by the pressure of strong winds blowing off the south shore of Lake Michigan. As before remarked, the opening of another channel, as proposed, connecting the two lakes, must serve to quicken the responses of the little lake to the never-ending changes of level occurring in the greater body of water. The conclusion is therefore unavoidable that Lake Calumet is a permanently navigable body of water; that it was so regarded and properly treated at the time of making the original survey, and that the changes which may have since occurred in the nature of the surface embraced within the meander and other lines inclosing Lake Calumet have not had the effect of creating any additional areas recognizable under existing laws as surveyable lands belonging to the public domain."

RAILROADS.

A LINE THROUGH THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The bill to incorporate the Cherokee & Arkansas River Company, in which many Boston and Kansas men are named as incorporators, is under consideration by the Committee on Railways and Canals, to which it was referred. Parties hostile to the incorporating of this company having represented to the Committee that the proposed incorporators have no design to act in good faith and build the road, if authorized to do so, Messrs. Alden Spears and Isaac T. Barr, of Boston, will appear before the Committee to-morrow to give the assurance of their earnest purpose to do what they ask to be authorized to do. The bill empowers them to build a line of railway and telegraph from Arkansas City, in Kansas, as far as Fort Smith, in Arkansas, running through Indian territory by the best practicable route, following substantially the general course of the Arkansas River. The capital stock is fixed at $4,300,000. The Company must organize within thirty days after the passage of the act, when not less than $100,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed for. The bill authorizes the Company to construct its road through any Indian lands or reservation when it may be necessary, and

FOR THAT PURPOSE

to condem the right of way 200 feet wide, with the usual additional amounts for stations, etc. If there is no Judge of a court of record within the Territory having jurisdiction, then condemnation and compensation shall be made under regulations to be made by the President. It is provided that, "Before entering upon any lands occupied by or belonging to any tribe of Indians, the voluntary consent of said tribe shall be first obtained to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall also endeavor to obtain the same." It is also provided, as an express condition, that the Company shall begin to construct its line within six months and complete it within two years from the passage of the act, unless prevented by the failure to obtain the consent of Indian tribes. The Company which asks for this act of incorporation is largely composed of men who have built and owned the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road.

SWEET CHARITY.

THE CONSTELLATION'S MISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The following letter explains itself:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—*To Commander E. E. Potter, Commanding the Constellation, Navy Yard, New York*—SIR: So soon as her cargo is on board you will proceed in command of the Constellation to Dublin, Ireland, and there deliver the cargo to the "*Herald* Relief Committee" for disposition at their discretion. You will make known to the Committee that this cargo of provisions is contributed by a few generous-hearted citizens of the United States to relieve the wants of the suffering people in Ireland, whose condition has aroused extraordinary sympathy in the American mind. Congress, in obedience to this sympathy, has directed that these donations shall be conveyed on board a National man-of-war, and I have designated the Constellation for that purpose. I am sure it will be a more agreeable duty to you to take her without her guns upon this mission of peace and benevolence than to command her upon a warlike expedition. Your visit will enable the people of Ireland to realize that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and that, in this age, these victories do more to create amicable relations between the people of different nationalities and to draw them closer together than the roar of battle.

When you shall have discharged the trust hereby committed to you, you will return to New York and report your arrival to the Department. Very respectfully,

R. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Navy.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE PROTESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The following telegram has been received by several members of the Illinois delegation in Congress:

"CHICAGO, Ill., March 25.—I am directed to advise you that this Board would greatly deprecate the adoption of those provisions of House Bill No. 4,748 which seek to place the water lines of the country on the same basis as the railway lines in respect to transportation regulations.

"CHARLES RANDOLPH,
"Secretary of the Board of Trade."

The bill referred to is the Reagon Inter-State Commerce bill. Sec. 10 provides "that no railroad corporation, organization, or persons, whether engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property between the States by railroads, steamboat, canal-boat, or other water craft within the provision of this act, shall directly or indirectly charge to or receive from any person or persons any greater or less rate, or amount of freight charge or compensation, than is by them charged to or received from any other person for the same facitities and for like and contemporaneous service under similar circumstances and conditions in the carrying, storing, or handling of the same on or over the same line of transportation," etc.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE KELLOGG CASE.

An editorial in a recent number of the Charleston *News and Courier* has attracted considerable attention here. It takes strong grounds against the action proposed by the Senate Committee on Elections in the Spofford-Kellogg case, and says: "It will be very bad party management to unseat the latter, as it would be interpreted at the North as a thinly disguised attempt to perpetuate the Democratic régime in the Senate." It sets forth at length the circumstance attending the admission of Butler and Kellogg, quoting from the *Congressional Record* to show that there was at least a tacit agreement to the effect that Kellogg should not hereafter be disturbed. The article concludes by advising Democratic Senators to take the occasion to show that they are possessed of a nice sense of honor by refraining from following the lead of Ben Hill. As the *News and Courier* is the most considerable paper in the Southeast of New Orleans, and as it is known to be the organ of Hampton and Butler, the significance of this utterance may be understood to be an indication of the views of those gentlemen.

M'DOWELL'S RESIGNATION.

The notice of the resignation of Superintendent McDowell has been received at the office of the Supervising Architect, but that official states that he shall not accept the resignation unless McDowell makes it peremptory. Supervising-Architect Hill greatly desires that McDowell shall remain in office now until the building is completed, as it would be very difficult to make a new official acquainted with all the details of the work at this stage of the construction. McDowell's friends here say that he desires to go into private business, and that he should have resigned before but for the local Custom-House controversy relating to his office.

PROSPECTIVE ADJOURNMENT.

Vice-President Wheeler does not concur with Speaker Randall in the belief that the present session will be ended in May, but believes that it will be extended into July. We had, however, to-day two forerunners of an adjournment in the shape of propositions for special service during recess, which is a pleasant way of passing the summer at public expense. Senator Cameron introduced a joint resolution appointing a joint commission to investigate, during the coming recess, the railroad system, and the Joint Committee on Public Buildings agreed to report a bill providing for a joint committee to sit during the coming recess and make arrangements for the completion of the Washington monument.

STATE-RIGHTS.

The doctrine of State-rights received a blow in the Senate to-day by the passage of the bill incorporating the National Educational Association. The constitutional objectors were appeased by adding in the title the words; "In and of the District of Columbia."

JESSIE GOES HOME.

Jessie Raymond and little Tommy Hill left here to-night for Richmond, Va., en route to Georgia. Senator Ben. Hill's friends are elated, and were hunting up the correspondents of Southern journals this evening with a view of having them telegraph the news ahead of Miss Raymond's departure. She settled her bill in full at the Washington House before going, and appeared to be well supplied with funds.

JOUETT REJECTED.

The discussion in the Senate executive session on the nomination of Capt. Jouett to be Commodore over the heads of fifteen of his seniors, which has been in progress for several days, resulted in his rejection this afternoon, by a vote of 18 to 26. A sharp passage between Whyte and Thurman was the principal feature of to-days debate.

"STAR" ROUTES.

The House Appropriations Committee will take a vote on the "Star" route deficiency bill next Monday, and indications point strongly to the rejection of the Senate amendments increasing the amount appropriated.

SITTING BULL'S GANG.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—Secretary Ramsey says in regard to the proposed surrender of Sitting Bull's Indians, that the only way the War Department can receive them is as prisoners of war, in which event they would be held until some provision could be made by the Government for their maintenance. Gen. Sherman maintains that the Indians are British subjects, and that the United States has nothing to do with them.

SILVER PURCHASE.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 445,000 ounces of silver for the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans mints.

THE UTES.

The Ute delegation will leave to-morrow. They are confident of obtaining the consent of their people to the agreement made with the Government. Two of the prisoners brought some time ago from the reservation have been found not implicated in the massacre. One was identified by Miss Meeker as one of their best friends, and the other is a boy of 18, who, as is now ascertained, arrived at the Agency after the event. The list of presumably guilty persons made up by the Commission at Los Pinos in October last was based mainly on the statements made by Mrs. Meeker, Miss Meeker, and Mrs. Price, who were not eye-witnesses to the massacre, and had to draw their conclusions from circumstantial evidence. The Interior Department is now in possesion of a list of names of the guilty parties which is thought to be complete and reliable, coming from one of the Indians themselves. Chief Douglass will be held for the present at Fort Leavenworth, and it is expected that the guilty parties, with the aid of some of the Chiefs now returning, will soon be brought in.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—It was agreed that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be till Monday next, to-morrow being Good Friday.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution providing for a commission to consider and report what legislation is needed for the better regulation of commerce among the States, the Commission to consist of three Senators, three Representatives, and three citizens, to be appointed by the President, who shall sit during the recess, and inquire into the conditions that will most favorably affect transportation of commerce among the States, carried by land and water routes, securing thereby to the people the required facilities at the lowest rates, the greatest certainty and economy in time, and that will prevent unjust discrimination, and to report their recommendations to the next Congress. Mr. Cameron spoke in support of the resolution.

The bill incorporating the National Educational Association, and a bill amending the act of 1879 authorizing the issue of twenty-year 5 per cent bonds of the District of Columbia passed; also several private bills.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers representing the importance of geographical and topographical surveys of the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi River, and giving an estimate of $75,000 to defray the expenses of such surveys during 1880 and 1881. The Secretary concurs with the Chief of Engineers as to the importance of the surveys, and submits the subject for Congressional action. Referred.

Mr. Withers, from the Committee on Pensions, reported, with a substitute, the Senate bill providing for the examination and adjudicating of pension claims (known as "The Sixty Surgeons" bill). Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Pendleton, by request, introduced a bill to construe and define the act to cede to the State of Ohio unsold lands in the Virginia Military District in said State, approved Feb. 18, 1871.

The bill to provide for issuing patents for public lands claimed under the Preëmption and Homestead laws in cases where claimants have become insane was passed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned until Monday.

The first bill to come up on the calendar Monday will be the bill introduced by Mr. Kernan, providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty of peace and recognition of American independence by holding an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine in the City of New York in 1883.

HOUSE.

Mr. Springer gave notice that he would call up the Curtin-Yocum contested-election case on Tuesday next.

Mr. Converse, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to quiet the titles on the Des Moines River lands in Iowa. Placed on the calendar.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL NEWS.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., March 25.—The *Messenger* a Democratic paper published here, during the period when Mr. Parnell was speaking in this country took occasion to refer to that gentleman in a very offensive manner, instituting odious comparisons between him and James Gordon Bennett. The Irish-Americans, who up to the present time formed a very large proportion of the Democratic party, took offense at the strictures of the Bourbon organ and called on the editor, Mr. Zimmerman, to retract the offensive expressions, which he did in so unsatisfactory a manner that at a public meeting held here recently he was roundly denounced, and the Irish-Americans, to the number of 250, pledged themselves in writing not to vote for the party represented by the *Messenger*, nor any of its candidates, on the contrary they promised to do everything in their power to defeat that party, or any individual member thereof supported by the paper. Porter County is quite close, and the defection of so large a body leaves the Democrats in a hopeless minority in the county. The Irish-Americans are beginning to find out that they have been only used by the Bourbon leaders as voting cattle, and are determined to assert themselves. They claim that, while American and German candidates on the Democratic ticket nearly always succeed, the Irish nominee invariably fails on election day. The Republican paper of the town has always been friendly to the Irish cause as represented by Mr. Parnell, and the Irish-Americans are determined to take it for the future in preference to the Bourbon sheet.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—The Republicans made the following nominations for municipal offices this afternoon: Mayor, Thomas H. Brown; Controller, George Paschen; Treasurer, A. B. Geilfuss; Attorney, J. R. Brigham; Clerk, George Zachariasen. The three first were by acclamation. W. C. Williams opposed Brigham for the Attorneyship nomination, but the principal struggle was over the Clerkship. Meiswinkle, the present incumbent, and John Manschatt were strongly supported, but a geographical consideration gave Zachariasen the position, he being a resident of the South Side. He is a Norwegian. Geilfuss and Paschen are of direct German descent, while one of Brown's parents is German. Brigham is an American. The Republicans are confident of victory, and appear harmonious. The *Herold*, the leading German newspaper, usually Republican, urges the nomination of a People's ticket, and this idea seems to prevail among the Democracy, which party will nominate on Monday.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 25.—A call is published asking the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, now in Washington, to become a candidate for reelection to the Legislature, and private letters say he will accept the call. Mr. Mitchell is one of the very best members ever elected by the Republicans of this district. Capt. Okeson, of Lexington, is another candidate in the field, and Mr. H. A. Ewins, of Danvers, will probably appear in a day or two. The Democrats will have to choose between Dr. William Hill and Dr. T. P. Rogers, both of Bloomington. There is a probability that Edward O'Connell, a young Irish lawyer, will also make the race for the Republican nomination.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 25.—The contest in this county for Congress is principally between Washington Bushnell and William Cullen. For county offices the following are mentioned: Circuit Clerk, Dr. J. W. Pettit, of Ottawa (present Coroner), and Philander Talbott (now Chief Deputy County Clerk). Representatives—Isaac Hiner, of Streator, and L. W. Ruger, of Ottawa. Prosecuting Attorney—Mr. Ruger; Walter Reeves, of Streator; R. D. McDonald, of La Salle; J. H. De Witt, L. L. Thompson, and N. Kilburn, all of Ottawa. Sheriff—Thomas Clark (now Deputy Sheriff). The above named are all Republicans. The Democrats are evidently on a "still hunt" again, as no names from their ranks have been dropped into the public ear.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 25.—There is considerable interest manifested in the Republican precinct meetings, which are being held to-night to make ward nominations and elect delegates to the City Convention Saturday, March 27.

STRIKES.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Only three piano manufacturing firms continue the lock-out. Hermann's cabinetmakers marched in procession to the shops to-day, and resumed work at 25 per cent advance in wages.

The *Post* special from Cohoes says the strike in Harmony Mill No. 3 has extended to all the mule spinners throughout the city.

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Tribune Correspondent Interviews the President on the Presidency.

Mr. Hayes Cautions in His Expression as to Personal Preferences,

And Thinks His Views on a Second Term Are Well Known.

Plenty of Men Well Qualified to Hold the First Office.

The Missouri Anti-Third-Termers Issue a Formal Call,

Fixing St. Louis, May 6, as the Place and Date of the National Convention.

Many Prominent Eastern Politicians Anxious to Join the New Movement,

While Germans Are Reported as Giving It Their Hearty Support.

Tilden Democrats Working Hard to Counteract the Influence of John Kelly.

HAYES INTERVIEWED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, accompanied by Gov. Pound of Wisconsin, paid his respects to the President of the United States to-day, and in the course of conversation endeavored to obtain from his Excellency some opinions relative to the Presidential nomination. It was deemed especially desirable to hear from Mr. Hayes himself upon a question which might possibly be raised—to wit: the propriety of nominating Hayes for a second term, and what he would do in such an emergency. It will be understood that Mr. Hayes stands pledged to one term, as declared in his letter of acceptance, but there has been no recent reiteration of that determination, and, in view of the complicated condition of political affairs and the numerous candidates, it is of great public interest to hear from him directly upon that subject. The President was found disengaged, and an audience was promptly accorded. Mr. Hayes is looking exceedingly well, and he entered at once freely into a conversation with Gov. Pound regarding the rough-and-tumble fight in the House last night, which protracted the session until near midnight. The conversation was then substantially as follows:

Gov. Pound—"My friend, here is an old newspaper man, so I suppose we must be just a little

CAREFUL OF WHAT WE SAY."

Correspondent—"I do not know why public men should hesitate to express themselves at all times freely on public affairs."

Gov. P.—"We sometimes entertain opinions that we do not care to have made public."

C.—"Mr. President, we know in Chicago very well who is now President of the United States, but we do not know who will be the next one. Can your Excellency throw any light upon that interesting but uncertain subject?"

The President—"It is my opinion that the people of Chicago know quite as much about it as the people of Washington do. There are quite a number of prominent candidates already in the field, each one of whom has a considerable following, and there is plenty of time for others to come to the front." Turning and addressing Gov. Pound, the President continued: "There seems to be just now considerable of a demonstration in favor of Senator Blaine, is there not?"

Gov. P.—"I should say that the currents of public opinion seem to be changing from one to another."

C.—"But, Mr. President, you are not insensible of the fact that an emergency may arise in the Chicago Convention that may make

YOUR OWN RENOMINATION DESIRABLE;

not only desirable, but a great party necessity. What if it should come to that complexion at last?"

The President—"That is a contingency that is not at all likely to arise, and I do not anticipate any such result. My position in regard to accepting a second nomination under any circumstances is well understood and will be adhered to."

C.—"There is to be a council of war held in Chicago on the 2d of next June. If you are ordered to go to the front with the Republican banner in your hands, you are too good a soldier to refuse to obey orders, especially in the face of the enemy."

The President—"If the Chicago Convention cannot agree upon either one of the prominent candidates now before the country there is a large number of 'dark horses' to select from without looking this way. For example, there is Washburne, of Illinois, who would readily unite all the elements of the party, as would Hamilton Fish, of New York, or Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. Either of these gentlemen would certainly be elected."

C.—Gen. Garfield has the West, and if nominated would make a

VERY POPULAR CANDIDATE."

The President—"Yes, Gen. Garfield is another available man, though not popular with that class of politicians known as machinists. What the Republican party ought to do is to nominate a man for President who is so strong with the people that the machine-men will not dare oppose him."

C.—"But the machinists have a good deal to do in making the nomination. In that respect they have the advantage of the masses. There is Senator Cameron in Pennsylvania, and Senator Conkling in New York, who care as little, apparently, for the wishes of the rank and file of the Republican party in those States as the Czar of Russia cares for the wishes of the Nihilists. Do you think, Mr. President, that Mr. Conkling could be reconciled to the nomination of Senator Blaine?"

The President—"I think Senator Conkling will cordially support the nominee of the Republican Convention whoever he may be."

At this point of the conversation the correspondent tried hard to elicit an expression of opinion from Mr. Hayes upon the third-term question, but his efforts proved fruitless. The President parried every thrust of the reportorial rapier with consummate skill, and only answered with a bland smile when the unseemly attitude of Pennsylvania and New York were severely commented upon. Mr. Hayes said not a word about the propriety or impropriety of Gen. Grant running for a third term. Neither did he say a single word in reference to the candidacy of his friend John Sherman.

ANTI-THIRD TERM.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION CALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—A meeting of the anti-third-term Republicans was held at the Laclede to-night, and the formal call issued for the Convention to be held here May 6. The call is signed by John B. Henderson as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Telegrams and letters from distinguished Republicans in all parts of the country have been received supporting the movement, and advising prompt action in the issue of the call. The German Republicans, especially, appear enthusiastic in support of the movement. Among the Eastern Republicans anxious for the Convention to meet as soon as possible George William Curtis is said to be especially earnest. At the meeting to-night nothing was done save to read in executive session the dispatches and letters received, and to furnish the newspapers with the formal call in which the design of the Convention is set forth at length.

THE CALL.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—A sub-committee of the Anti-Third-Term Committee in this city met to-night and prepared the following call, which will be published to-morrow morning:

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ANTI-THIRD-TERM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ROOM 22 LACLEDE HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, March 25.—At a meeting of said Committee the following resolution and address were adopted, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That we feel a profound interest in the approaching Presidential election, and, in view of that interest, we witness with alarm the evident purpose of some of our friends to commit the party to the dangerous policy of a third-term nomination. We believe that the precedent established by Washington, and patriotically adhered to by his successors in office, is founded upon the wisest considerations of public policy. We indorse the language of Mr. Jefferson, when he said: "If some termination to the services of the Chief Magistrate be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, his office, nominally for years, will, in fact, become for life."

The resolution adopted in State Convention by the Republican party of Pennsylvania in 1875 still receives our most cordial approbation—to-wit: that we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely, and under the most venerable examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and, in recognition of this law, we are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term. We still adhere to the declaration of principles made in the same year by the Republicans of New York, where they announced their unalterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term, and we cordially commend, as worthy of acceptance, the Republican platform of Ohio, that observance of Washington's example, will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic. We sincerely believe in the wisdom and truth of the resolution adopted with great unanimity by the people's representatives in Congress assembled in December, 1875, that the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents, on retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, has become by universal concurrence a part of our Republican system of Government, and that any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions.

The nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term would thus overthrow an established precedent in our Governmental policy, and violate a usage possessing, in popular judgment, the authority of constitutional law. Such a nomination, too, can only be made in forgetfulness or in total disregard of the declared principles of the Republican party. The warning of Mr. Jefferson, in the maturity of experience, and after many years of disinterested devotion to his country's welfare, is not forgotten, "that, should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected on this demonstration of ambitious views." In view of this evident purpose by a faction of the Republican party to secure the renomination of Gen. Grant, thereby endangering the success of the party and threatening to subvert the policies hitherto accepted as safeguards of our institutions, we issue this call for a National mass convention, to assemble in St. Louis on the 6th day of May next, to the end that a National organization may be perfected through which a proper expression of the will of the American people against the principle of a third Presidential term may be secured; to inaugurate a movement with a view of fixing a limit to the Executive tenure by constitutional amendment, and to take such other action as the Convention itself, when assembled, may deem proper and expedient. All Republicans throughout the United States in sympathy with the movement are cordially invited to be present. All local Republican clubs or organizations approving the objects of this call are requested to attend in a body, or by representatives. Such organizations as have not already reported are requested to forward to the Secretary of the Committee the names and addresses of their officers. The Committee request that in all Republican primary meetings and conventions, in towns, counties, and in States, an expression of opinion be obtained by the offering of resolutions against the third term, and the result of such test-votes, with exact figures, be forwarded at once to this office. Correspondence is invited for information of the Committee and for publication.

Newspapers are requested to publish this call, and to forward copies to the Secretary of the Committee.

JUDGE DRUMMOND.

HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESIDENCY—HE PRONOUNCES HIMSELF AN ARDENT ADHERENT OF GEN. GRANT.

Indianapolis Journal, March 24.

Judge Thomas Drummond, the venerable Judge of the United States Circuit Court, who is now holding court in this city, is an ardent Grant man. Yesterday, in a conversation with a number of gentlemen, among whom was the ubiquitous *Journal* reporter, the Judge talked very freely in regard to his favorit candidate for the Presidency. One of the gentlemen had remarked that he thought now Gen. Grant had come back to the United States, he would see that his candidature was causing a great division of feeling amongst his party friends, and would at once withdraw.

"My belief," said Judge Drummond, "still is, that Grant will be nominated upon the first ballot, if he does not withdraw."

"Perhaps Blaine will take an appeal from that," was suggested.

"Then," said the Judge, "I don't believe the appeal court will sustain him. I don't think Blaine can be nominated, and, if nominated, I doubt if he could be elected."

"But do you really think that Grant is the strongest man, and that he can be elected over the best man the Democrats can nominate?" was asked.

"Well, I would not like to be absolutely certain as to that, although I think it probable. I don't understand why there is such a feeling in Indiana against Grant, unless it is on the ground of this third-term humbug, and that I consider no reason at all. I am willing to admit there have been faults in Grant's past Administrations, some things of which I have not approved; but I expect that if elected again he would do better than ever before, and I think he would undoubtedly be the best President we could have. You may count me, gentlemen, as a member of the Galena Ring," said the Judge, as the conversation was brought to an abrupt close by his attention being called to another matter.

TEXAS.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 25.—To-morrow's *News* will contain full specials of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention in session at Austin, from which the following is extracted: The report of the Committee on Credentials caused immense confusion. Two colored delegations from Robertson and Harrison Counties were sat down upon. Murphy, of Cameron, a rejected delegate, charged that the Custom-House ring were running things. He favored Grant; they did not. The following permanent officers were selected: Ex-Gov. Davis, President; Web Flanigan, First Vice-President; Richard Nelson, Secretary. The rest of the morning session was devoted to squabbling. The afternoon session brought forth a whole tirade of abuse and vilification of some Republicans, and eulogies of the records of others, during the War and since. Among the most important measures proposed was direct instructions for Grant, but as the opposition was better organized and more solidified, therefore a substitute offered by Gov. Davis was accepted and unanimously adopted, viz.:

"While we recognize that Gen. U. S. Grant is the choice of the Republicans of Texas, it is considered inexpedient to instruct the delegation to Chicago further than to cast their vote as a unit for President."

This the Grant men considered equivalent to instructions, accepted it, and elected Gov. Davis delegate-at-large. The three others recommended hung fire, as they are customs and postal officials. The Convention is still in session.

THE UNIT RULE.

To the Western Associated Press.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 25.—The following is a summary of the platform which was adopted at the Republican Convention at Austin:

We hold it to be the duty of the United States Government to secure to every citizen the free exercise of the elective franchise in all elections for President, Vice-President, and members of Congress; are in favor of the use of both gold and silver currency, but believe that a dollar, whether gold or silver, should approximate to each other in value as nearly as possible. We consider it inexpedient for this Convention to make nominations for State officials, but delegates to the State Executive Committee have authority to call a future State Convention to decide that subject if, in their opinion, public sentiment shall hereafter indicate such Convention desirable.

The balance of the resolutions relate to State officers.

A resolution instructing the delegates to Chicago for Grant was bitterly opposed. It was finally agreed to instruct the delegates to vote as a unit. This was accepted by the Grant men as equivalent to instructions, and adopted.

Davis was elected one of the delegates at large.

NOTES.

ACTIVE TILDENITES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—The Tildenites are very active hereabouts, preparing for the struggle at Cincinnati. Ex-Mayor Wickham, Capt. Isaiah Rynders, and other anti-Tammany politicians are in the city, interviewing Democratic members, and endeavoring to belittle John Kelly's influence and strength in New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 25.—The Republican Executive Committee of the Second District met yesterday. After a struggle, two colored delegates were elected to the Chicago Convention, named J. B. Abbott and Claybourn Faison, both Sherman men. A. McCabe and E. R. Page, both white, are the alternates.

KENTUCKY FOR GRANT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 25.—The Republicans have held conventions in fifty-five counties in this State, of which thirty have instructed for Grant, three for Sherman, and one for Blaine. Where no instructions have been given, Grant delegates to the State Convention have generally been appointed.

FOREIGN.

Election Excitement Throughout England Becoming Intense.

French Jesuits Preparing to Move to England and Spain.

Bismarck Still Anxious About the Russian Troops on the German Border.

Large Bodies of Afghans Moving Against the English Positions.

Arrangements for the Russian Expedition Against the Turcomans.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CLOSED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—The cotton market will be closed from this evening until Tuesday next for the Easter holidays.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE

is traveling incognito as the Countess of Pierrefords. She is accompanied by Col. Sir Henry Evelyn and Lady Wood, the Marquis of Bassano, and a small suite. They will embark at Southampton to-day for South Africa, to visit the scene of the Prince Imperial's death.

ROUGH WEATHER.

LONDON, March 25.—Steamer Plantgu, at Antwerp, from New York, lost one man and 120 head of cattle overboard. The cargo shifted on the passage.

WOOL.

LONDON, March 25.—The next public sales of colonial wools will commence the 20th of April, by which time it is expected 350,000 bales will have accumulated. Quotations of all coarse wools continue to rise.

ELECTION EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, March 25.—The election excitement is becoming very intense in the Towns of North Lancashire, and extra police have been stationed in some of them.

IRISH RELIEF.

LONDON, March 25.—In order that the relief of people in distress on the coasts of Galway and Mayo may be carried out effectively, a frigate has been dispatched in addition to the three gunboats hitherto employed. The Duke of Edinburg will shortly arrive on the west coast of Ireland to inspect the arrangements for relief.

FRANCE.

MINISTER FAIRCHILD.

PARIS, March 25.—United States Minister Fairchild started for Madrid yesterday.

THE RELIGIOUS DECREES.

Decrees concerning the Jesuits and other unauthorized congregations have been submitted to President Grévy for his signature. The adjournment of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will give nearly a clear month to the Government to put the decrees in force without subjecting itself to interpellations or interference. Notwithstanding the confident tone of Clerical organs it is evident that the Jesuits expect the campaign against them to be a vigorous one, for they are making active preparations for the transfer of the educational establishments to Spain and Great Britain.

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "AIDA"

at the Grand Opera was a magnificent triumph for Verdi, the composer, who wielded the conductor's baton. The audience was of the most brilliant character. Among them were President Grévy and family, Gambetta, Jules Simon, all the Ministers and Diplomatic Corps, Adelina Patti, Carvalho, Gounod, Massenet, Ambroise Thomas, Dumas, and Sardou. The *mise en scene* was a wonderful piece of art, and archæologically true in its representation of Egypt and the Pharaohs. At the end of the third act the three principal artists, Krauss, Block, and Maurel, presented Verdi with two superb wreaths and a lyre of ivy and gold. The public would have their idol brought forward, and, amid a scene of the wildest excitement and enthusiasm, Mme. Krauss appeared, bringing the reluctant Verdi on the stage to bow his acknowledgment.

MEAN BUSINESS.

PARIS, March 25.—The *Moniteur* says: "If the intentions attributed to the Cabinet regarding the Jesuits are carried out, an interpellation will be addressed to the Government in the Senate immediately on the reopening of the session, for the Senate would consider itself insulted by the conduct of the Ministers should they ignore the views it manifested in its vote on the Ferry Education bill.

GERMANY.

OLYMPIAN EXCAVATIONS.

BERLIN, March 25.—The Emperor of Germany has granted 80,000 marks from his private purse towards the German Olympian excavations.

BISMARCK

has, under medical advice, abandoned beer-drinking, hoping thereby to stop the excessive and dangerous corpulency to which he is subject.

DISCHARGED.

COLOGNE, March 25.—The *Gazette* reports that a musician, who in July last for speaking ill of the Emperor William was condemned to eighteen months' imprisonment, has been liberated after serving six months of his sentence, owing to the discovery that two female witnesses, on whose testimony he was condemned, had committed perjury.

LASKER.

LONDON, March 25.—A Berlin correspondent reports Herr Lasker has written a long letter to his constituents in Meiningen, stating his reasons for separating from the National Liberals. He hopes to be able to form a real Liberal party.

A HINT.

LONDON, March 25.—A Berlin dispatch says Prince Bismarck, conversing with Prince Orloff, alluded to the continued presence of Russian troops on the German frontier.

ACQUITTED.

LONDON, March 25.—A Berlin dispatch says that Hazelmann, the Socialist Deputy, has been acquitted by the Criminal Court of the charge of contravening repressive law by propagating revolutionary writings. The Public Prosecutor has asked for a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

ITALY.

THE SAN DONATO SALE.

Special Cable.

FLORENCE, March 25.—The buyers disputed to-day at Prince Demidoff's palace of San Donato over rich bronzes, elegant candelebras, Japanese and Chinese art objects, artistic table ornaments of the time of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., and Sevres porcelains with the following principal results:

A pair of fine Brulé Parfums, in Oriental banded agate, with gilt bronze, Louis XVI. mountings, $980; M. Mannheim.

A pair of gilt bronze candelabra, with one light, after a model of Falconét, a nymph, holding a bouquet of carnations, $1,400; M. Wertheimer and M. Leghait.

A charming pair of Louis XVI. perfumery-pots of amethyst and chased gilt bronze, by Gouthieres, $1,240; Mr. James Jackson Jarves.

Fine pair of gilt bronze Louis XVI. candelbra, with ten lights and ornaments of winged sphinxes, heads of Medusæ and serpents, $3,020; M. Watel.

Pair of Louis XVI. bronze andirons, with winged Sphinxes, $1,040; M. Pardret.

Gouthieres, with a central figure of Love, holding in his two hands an inflamed heart; $1,700; M. Jarroff.

A very fine rosewood and Marquetry lady's bureau, with rich gilt bronze mountings, by Cressent, $2,500; Marquis de Bondi.

The shaft of a column in Rosso Di Levante, $5,920; Baron Nathaniel Rothschild.

Pier table, by Reisener, with gilt bronze mountings, and two shelves in white marble, $1,780; M. Guairot.

Rich clock with barometer and thermometer, the case by Boulle, maker Guiltermie, $2,420; M. Stephen Bourgeois.

The magnificent marriage coffer, by Boulle, which was ordered by Louis XIV. for the marriage of his son, the Grand Dauphin, to Maria Christine, of Bavaria, was sold for $30,000 to M. Le Ghait; and a pair of sconces with two lights, masterpieces of Clodion, and representing figures of women, for $1,600; to M. Mannheim.

A fine piece of furniture, by Riesener, ornamented by bronzes of Gouthiere, brought $1,820 from M. Wertheimer.

Fine pair of gilt bronze candelabra, with three lights of the time of Louis VI., $1,600; M. Sichel.

Magnificent pair of candelabra, modeled by Falconet for the Palace of Versailles, composed of three figures of women holding branches of five lights grouped about an ovoid vase, $22,000; M. Chariet.

Two large and very fine candelabra with three lights, by Goutherias, ovoidal, diorcete vases on gilt bronze tripods, $4,400; M. Stephan Bourgeois.

Clock with a figure of Time and the Fates, by Boulle, $3,400; M. Febvre.

Two fine ovoidal vases of Oriental alabaster, with the cover and base in gilt bronze, of the time of Louis IV., $5,000; M. Manheim.

The offering to Love, a fine Louis XVI. clock in white marble and gilt bronze $2,020; M. Deraynard.

Elegant pair of candelabra in green bronze, of the time of Louis XVI., with three lights formed by two figures of women modeled by Codion, $1,340; M. Laferet.

Beautiful clock of white marble, composed and executed by Pajon, and given by Louis XV. to the Dauphin on his marriage with Marié Antoinette, $5,340; Mr. Ducher.

Large and fine Louis XVI. regulator in mahogany, $1,800; Baron Nathaniel De Rothschild.

Rich Louis XVI. bureau of mahogany by Riesener, and ornamented with bronzes by Gouthieres, from the Chateau Vaux Praslin, $1,300; M. De Buck.

Spherical marble Louis XVI. clock, with figures of History and Time, $1,040; M. Burger.

Louis XIII. bureau, $1,040; M. Egger.

Total of to-day's sales, $137,123. Grand total, $972,094.

The three magnificent Sevres jardinieres which were sold yesterday for $18,900 became the property of M. Wertheimer.

RUSSIA.

THE TROUBLE WITH CHINA.

Special Cable.

LONDON, March 25.—The Augsburg *Gazette* says that the pending trouble between Russia and China is entirely due to English influence at Pekin. The *Nord*, of Brussels, refuses to believe the report until it is confirmed, but maintains that if China should enter into a hostile league against Russia she will receive a lesson that will cost her Kuldja, and England will have the new chagrin of seeing Russia strengthened in her hold upon the frontiers of China.

A PRESENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The Emperor of Russia has presented Prince Alexander of Bulgaria with a war steamer, 40,000 rifles, and several Krupp guns.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE TURCOMANS.

The departure of Gen. Skobeleff, commander of the Russian expedition against the Turcomans, has been postponed until Friday next. A railway will be commenced simultaneously at two points,—from Krasnovadsk to Tchikislar, and from the latter place to Chatte. Gen. Skobeleff does not underrate the Turcomans. He is largely provided with artillery, having deemed it necessary to have more than double the proportion. It is believed that no newspaper correspondents will be allowed to accompany him. The press has been already officially notified to refrain from publishing anything referring to the expedition.

ANNULLED.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The new session of the Provincial Assembly of Nobles has opened at Smolensk. The Marshal of Nobility communicated to the Assembly the circular of the Minister of the Interior announcing that the right of Governors to refuse to confirm the election of District Marshals of Nobility on the ground of their being considered ill-disposed towards the Government has been annulled. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

THE CZARINA

is somewhat weaker.

SIGNIFICANT.

LONDON, March 25.—A Berlin dispatch says it is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar at a military parade was very friendly with Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, shaking hands with him, but merely saluted Gen. Chanzy, the French Ambassador.

SENT TO SIBERIA.

The official of the Ministry of Ways and Communications, who was recently arrested, has been sent to Siberia. His lawyer has also been transported.

IRELAND.

PARNELL AND BIGGAR.

DUBLIN, March 25.—Parnell and Biggar (Home-Rulers) have decided to run in Mayo.

SENTENCED.

A prisoner was recently sentenced at the Castlebar Assizes to imprisonment for assaulting process-servers.

AFGHANISTAN.

TROOPS MOVING.

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch from Lahore reports that the First Brigade will leave Candahar for Ghuznee Monday, and the Second Brigade Tuesday next.

A dispatch from Cabul says its seems beyond doubt that Abdul Rahman Khan is at or near Takhtapool. The Afghan troops have declared in his favor. Reports are rife of an impending attack on our posts between Gundamak and These posts have therefore been strengthened.

VARIOUS.

DIPLOMATIC.

ROME, March 25.—The French Ambassador to the Vatican has been instructed to prepare the Pope for a revision of the Concordat.

IMPORTANT.

LONDON, March 25.—A dispatch from The Hague says it is officially announced that the Queen of the Netherlands is enceinte. This is important, as the heir to the throne, the Prince of Orange, is in failing health.

CHARITY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—Russia has forwarded 6,000 francs for the relief of the refugees from Eastern Roumelia.

CASUALTIES.

DEATH FROM POISON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RANDOLPH, Wis., March 25.—Seth Murray, a bachelor, 60 years of age, who has for years lived alone, three miles north of this villge, died from poison yesterday. In making biscuits he used Paris-green instead of cream-of-tartar, and did not discover the error until he had eaten two or three. He managed to attract the attention of a neighbor, so he did not die unattended. He was quite blind and feeble. There are some who think he committed suicide, but the more general belief is that his death was the result of an accident.

KILLED BY FALLING EARTH.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—While a party of laborers were at work in a sewer on East Sixth street this evening, at a point where they were tunneling in a sandy formation, the earth fell and buried two men, James Barrett and Tim Welsh. Welsh was taken out alive, but Barrett had died from suffocation when his body was rescued.

BURNED TO DEATH.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—A Red Bluff dispatch says that the two-story employés' boarding-house on the ranch of J. S. Cone, four miles east of town, burned last night. Christopher Smith perished in the flames. All the other inmates were more or less burned, but not seriously.

SWALLOWED A BALLOON.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Tillie Wolf, aged 12 years, attending Walnut Hills public school, at recess this forenoon, in attempting to inflate a toy balloon, swallowed it, and died from the effects in a few minutes.

CLEAN WORK.

WINFIELD, Kas., March 25.—Mr. Libby's barn and a smaller building were carried away this morning by the cyclone, and neither has been found, not even a fragment, after ten hours' search.

ARE THEY CUTTING RATES?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Rumors have been in circulation on the Produce Exchange during the last few days that the railroads were again cutting rates on grain from Chicago, but this the railroad agent denied. The reports, however, seem to have some foundation, as the receipts of grain, which have more than doubled since Saturday, show a total of 642,802 bushels of wheat and 1,372,138 bushels of corn. There has been a gradual but heavy decline in the prices of wheat and corn for a few days. It is asserted that the "grain clique" has a large amount in store here, and, as the receipts are more than sufficient to meet the export demand, the clique must lose money on its speculation unless it is able to take up the surplus, and it is straining every nerve to keep prices up. The amount of wheat in store at this port on Saturday last was 3,550,349 bushels, which is about 25 per cent more than the amount in store at the same time last year.

THE NEW YORK MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.—At the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee of Railroads to-day no decisive action has been taken. The principal matters were referred to sub-committees. The arrangement of percentage on business at Chicago was referred to a committee of the Chicago roads, consisting of General Managers John Newell, of the Lake Shore, and H. B. Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, and Vice-Presidents J. N. McCullough, of the Pennsylvania Company, and John King, Jr., of the Baltimore & Ohio. The plan to make uniform rates of freight on through European business at the Atlantic ports was submitted to the foreign agents to complete the details. Many members of the Committee are not sanguine of the success of the plan.

SINGULAR AND PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

A somewhat singular accident last night befel Thomas Costello, 26 years of age, recently married, and living at No. 95 Mulligan street. While going to his work at Armour's packing-house yesterday he stumbled and fell on a pike-pole which he was carrying, and the pike entering the right side below the lower ribs inflicted a wound which is considered quite serious by the physician who is attending him. The pole and pike was similar to that used in rolling barrels.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Attempt to Assasinate the Hon. George Brown at Toronto.

He Is Assaulted in the "Globe" Office and Shot Through the Thigh.

Minor Criminal Affairs from All Parts of the Country.

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 25.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon a man named George Bennett, who was formerly employed as assistant engineer on the *Globe* newspaper, but who, for drunkenness and immoral conduct, had recently been discharged, was seen to enter that office on King street, east, and proceed up the stairs, at the head of which the Hon. George Brown, proprietor, has his private office. Shortly afterwards angry voices, and, a minute later, the sound of a pistol and a cry of murder in Mr. Brown's well-known voice, were heard. It appears that Bennett upon entering the private office of Mr. Brown was very insolent, and demanded a recommendation, which Mr. Brown refused to grant, for the reasons given above. At the same time he went to the door for the purpose of calling some one to his aid, and had barely crossed its threshold when Bennett turned upon him and deliberately fired. Mr. Brown caught the action, and, turning round with good presence of mind, struck down his arm, so that the shot that was evidently aimed at his breast was so deflected that it passed through his thigh. Mr. Brown, who is a powerful man, then grappled with the ruffian, took his pistol from him, and held him till the arrival of help.

Immediately on hearing the shot there was a rush of employés, both from the front office and the job-printing room, to the scene of the shooting, where Mr. Brown was found struggling with Bennett. The man was at once secured and a policeman sent for.

Police Constable Gregory, who was on his beat, on King street, responded at once to the summons. As soon as Mr. Brown saw the policeman he said, "That is the man," pointing to Bennett. The policeman then hurried to Bennett and said, "What have you to say to this charge?" Bennett answered in a dogged tone: "I don't know anything about it," and refused to have any further conversation. Police Constable Gregory then produced his handcuffs, and secured the man and took him to No. 1 Police Station, where he was searched, and the pistol which was given into the Constable's charge proved to be a revolver about the size of Smith & Wesson's No. 2. Three chambers were loaded and three empty. On the person of the prisoner were found fully fifty cartridges, so that it looked as if Bennett was determined to execute his bloody design if possible. After being thoroughly searched he was taken to the cell and locked up.

From the time of his arrest, through the process of searching, the prisoner preserved a dogged, resolute appearance, and refused to make any remarks. While this was going on, one of the clerks, who had arrived on the scene immediately after the pistol-shot was fired, rushed down into the street, and, finding the carriage of Lady Howland near by, explained the circumstances, when the vehicle was at once placed at his disposal to go for a doctor, and he was driven at a rattling pace to the residence of Dr. Thorburn, on the corner of York and Wellington streets. Fortunately, the Doctor was at home, and, taking his case of instruments, at once accompanied the clerk back to the *Globe* office. Upon his arrival, the wounded gentleman was laid on a sofa, and an examination of the wound was made. When Mr. Brown's pants were being removed a bullet dropped on the floor. The Doctor then carefully probed the wound, and found that the ball had passed through the fleshy part of the thigh, inflicting what is likely to prove a very painful though not a serious wound.

After the wound had been dressed the Senator was able to walk down stairs, and at the door of his office shook hands with several gentlemen, who congratulated him on his narrow escape. He then got into a carriage which had been summoned, and, with Dr. Thorburn, proceeded to his residence. It is probable that the honorable gentleman will be laid up for some time, but nothing more serious is anticipated.

The city was profoundly moved at the news of the attempted murder of the honorable gentleman, and there is no one who will not extend to him congratulations upon his narrow escape and good wishes for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Brown is one of the most prominent figures in Canadian politics, and is identified with all the great political movements of the country. It would be impossible to write a history of Canada without giving him a prominent place in its pages. While the loss of no man to a country can be said to be irreparable, Mr. Brown's loss would be a serious one, and there are few, perhaps not more than one, whose sudden taking-off would have so marked an effect upon the politics of the country.

Personally Mr. Brown is a genial gentleman, and one possessing high social qualities. He is a man of splendid physique and strong constitution, and has everything is his favor.

The would-be murderer, in appearance, is very short, standing about five feet two inches. He is almost as dark as a creole, has a heavy black mustache and imperial, prominent nose and large mouth, and in character he is vicious in the extreme, and is said to be as cowardly as he is treacherous. When taken to the station he said to Police-Inspector Stewart: "I did not intend to murder Brown, but the engineer with whom I worked in the *Globe* I owe a grudge I will pay yet; and you, Gregory," turning to the policeman, "I will get even with you yet."

The prisoner was then dumped into the dark-cell, where he was left to ruminate on his prospective fate.

MURDER TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LYONS, Ia., March 25.—In the month of November, 1879, a traveling showman named Walls entered a saloon in Clinton, Ia., kept by Bill Sloey, who employed as a barkeeper a colored man named Mal Harris. The next day the lifeless body of Walls was found in a shed a short distance to the rear of Sloey's saloon. The neck of the deceased bore marks indicating that he had been throttled to death. Sloey and Harris were arrested, indicted by the Grand Jury, and their trial is taking place this week. Mal Harris testified as follows: Sloey and Walls were seated together near the wall, when Harris' attention was called to the remark made in an excited manner by Sloey, "You can't bulldoze me, d—n you!"—following the words by throwing his left fore-arm violently against the face of Walls, at the same time grasping his throat with his right hand, crushing the small bones at the top of the wind-pipe, and causing the immediate death of his struggling victim. Sloey then proceeded to rob him of several hundred dollars of money. Afterwards Sloey and Harris tried to revive the dead man, without success. All this occurred at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The saloon is located on a public street, and the doors were unlocked; but the three mentioned were all who were present. The pair secreted the body in a vacant room, and early the next morning carried it out to the place where it was found. Harris has been subjected to a rigid cross-examination, but has not deviated the least from his statement.

There is great excitement in the community. Just a year previous, the body of a man was found in the same place; and many believe that Sloey murdered him in the same manner, but our good-natured Coroner did not push the matter to an investigation at the time.

TWO WISCONSIN MURDERERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Wis., March 25.—Sheriff J. H. Allen and Deputy-Sheriff Orensby have left for Waupun with John Sauter and James Colbraith. The former goes for life, and the latter for one year.

On the 24th of November, 1878, Colbraith, while in a house of ill-repute in this village, shot and instantly killed a 10-year-old girl, daughter of the keeper of the house. His trial resulted in a life-sentence. After spending a year at Waupun, he was granted a new trial. The second trial took place at the term just closed, Judge Newman presiding, and Colbraith was found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and sentenced to one year at Waupun.

Early in December, old man Sauter killed his own son, under the following circumstances: The young man, his wife, their five children, and Sauter Senior lived in the Town of Millston, ten miles from this village. The two men quarreled frequently. The young man owned a cow, and his father a yoke of oxen. The night before the murder, the old man carried home three small bundles of corn-stalks. The young man fed his cow some of the stalks. This enraged the father, and he upbraided the son without mercy. The son then turned his father's oxen out of the shed, and gave his cow all of the stalks, whereupon the old man rushed into the house, seized a gun, returned to within half-a-dozen paces of his boy, and shot him in the bowels, inflicting a horrible wound, which soon resulted in his death. The father gave himself up, and from the first has insisted that he did just what ought to have been done long before, and what he would do again under like circumstances. The widow is left in abject poverty, with five small children to care for.

ABORTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 25.—On the 9th inst. J. A. Mason, a prominent merchant of Uniontown, Ky., brought to this city Alice A. Bruce, a young girl of 20, an orphan daughter of a Cumberland Presbyterian minister of Ridgway, Ill., ten miles back of Shawneetown. He lodged her in the house of a midwife named Taylor, and returned home, after engaging the medical services of Dr. A. M. Owen, a respectable physician here. On the 16th the girl gave premature birth to a dead child, and on the 22d she died, at 9 o'clock a. m., Mason arriving a few minutes after. In the evening the remains were hurriedly shipped to the girl's step-brother at Ridgway, and Mason went to Uniontown. A police officer from here met the remains at Ridgway, and had a post mortem, proving abortion had been practiced. Mason was arrested and is held at Uniontown to await a requisition. He was in negotiation for the sale of his business and property, preparatory to leaving the country. Dr. Owen was arrested here to-day and gave bond in $1,000 to appear for examination April 1. Mrs. Taylor was also arrested, and her daughter, Mrs. Clemens. The former gave bond in $500 and the latter in $300 to appear at the same time.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 25.—A young girl aged 17 years, named Mary Henderson, who was formerly a dining-room girl at the Sabine House, this city, gave birth last week, in Hartford, Warren County, to an illegitimate child, which the mother of the girl cut to pieces and burned on the stove, the cinders being thrown into a privy-vault. Four months ago the girl left this city, and has been secretly confined in a room at her home in Hartford during the whole period since. Previous to her death, which occurred a few days ago, she confessed all the particulars. Her mother and sister Jennie, the latter employed in this city, are under arrest. The father of the child was William Roy, a miller, of Hartford, now of Nebraska.

BADLY WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—George Vogel, a German, lies at the City Hospital to-night under treatment for a terrible wound from a postol shot, the bullet having entered the mouth and passed out in front of the ear. Vogel was found lying in the street by the police, and the case was supposed a suicide, but subsequent developments showed the wound to have been received in a singular way. A sum of money was stolen from a house in the suburbs lately, and a certain man and his wife suspected of the robbery, and Vogel, acting as an amateur detective, secreted himself in the cellar of their house to overhear their conversation and get evidence against them. He was discovered, taken for a burglar, and shot as he ran. The suspected man and wife have fled.

GUILTY.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—The jury in the case of Hughes, tried for the murder of his lawyer, William J. Hadley, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree, and he was sentenced to the Clinton Prison for life.

STATE AFFAIRS.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 25.—The Senate has decided the long contested seat case from Linn County in favor of Col. John W. Henderson, the sitting member. The Committee to whom the matter was referred reported declaring the seat vacant, there being no valid election. The Legislature will adjourn sine die Saturday noon.

To the Western Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 25.—This afternoon the Senate passed the following bills: Providing for the publication and distribution of the Census report of 1880; to publish wanton and mischievous trespass and injury to property; to protect deposits in banks and to punish fraudulent banking; to prohibit gambling at horse-racing and liquor selling on the State fair-grounds; making the election of Township Clerk, Assessor, and Road Supervisor biennial; curing defects in property sold by Assignees, and permitting the Judge to approve such sales during a vacation; to secure policy-holders in fire-insurance companies from unjust forfeitures of policy; and the general appropriation bill.

Adjourned until evening.

In the House bills were passed providing for the publication and distribution of the Census report of the State for 1880; compel sleeping-car companies to keep open offices at terminal points in the State; to limit the exemption for tree-planting to one-half of the valuation; to permit school-districts to purchase school-books for children where the parents are unable to do so; amending the ditching law, so as to apply the same to the construction of dikes; making appropriations for the College for the Blind; giving Mayors of cities and towns exclusive jurisdiction in cases for violation of city ordinances; to require County Treasurers to give notice monthly to the President and Treasurer of school districts of the amount of school funds on hand; to establish a Department of Industry, and elect a Secretary of Industry, making him elective every two years, and also Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

The Girls' Reform School was located permanently at Mitchellville, and the proposition covering that point will be passed.

There is much talk to-night of rescinding the resolution of adjournment, and fix it for Tuesday next.

In the Senate night session a number of legalizing bills were passed. Also bills relating to the organization of the Supreme Court and appeals thereto; making indemnity for certain school lands to purchasers where title had failed; paying $600 to J. W. Bull, contestant from Linn County; to reimburse H. C. Metcalf for money paid in purchasing grounds for the Anamosa Penitentiary; relating to shorthand reporters, fixing their pay at $6 per day; relative to the support of the soldiers' orphans, and reducing it: to provide for quarterly statements of the ordinary and current expenses of certain State institutions.

The Senate adjourned.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25.—The Senate to-day rejected the proposed amendment to the Constitution giving school suffrage to women—13 to 20.

OBITUARY.

GUS W. ROE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., March 25.—Gus W. Roe, for many years connected with the American Express office, in this city, and as Messenger for that Company at Chicago, Milwaukee, and other points, died at the residence of his parents in this city last night. Four years since Mr. Roe received injuries in a railroad accident which have since unfitted him for business and ultimately resulted in his death. He was 35 years of age, unmarried, and leaves a large circle of friends in business and social circles. The funeral takes place to-morrow forenoon.

MRS. SMITH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 25.—The mother of Gen. Giles A. Smith, who died here a few years ago, died on last evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Brush, in this city, aged 88.

GEN. GRANT.

The Ex-President and Party Still the Lions at Galveston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 25.—Gen. Grant and party continued visiting about the city to-day, the General making only one short speech, and that to a school of colored children, whom he complimented on their proficiency, and urged to continue the earnest study and application which is necessary to make good men and women of them. He also visited a poor little boy who climbed upon a roof yesterday to see him and fell, breaking both arms. The General sat and talked some minutes with the little sufferer, and, when leaving, paid the doctor $100 to cure him. Grant and wife, with Gen. Ord and staff, leave for San Antonio at 7 in the morning. Gen. Sheridan and wife and Col. Grant leave for Chicago, all much pleased with their sojourn in this city, and fully convinced that Texans are not so bloodthirsty as some correspondents have represented them.

To the Western Associated Press.

GALVESTON, March 25.—This morning carriages containing Gens. Grant, Ord, Vincent, Card, Sheridan, the Hon. C. H. Leonard, Mayor, Col. Moody, President of the Galveston Cotton Exchange, and others, left the hotel to visit the cotton-presses. At Shipper's press Gen. Grant was presented with a miniature bale of cotton handsomely put up. The General received it with thanks, and will keep it as a souvenir of his visit to Galveston.

After making the rounds of the presses, the party proceeded to the Cotton Exchange, where Gen. Grant was introduced. After a brief stay most of the party returned to the hotel. Gen. Grant, however, visited the schools.

This afternoon the party were escorted by a Committee to the grounds of the Galveston Garten Verein.

Gen. Grant yesterday attended the wedding of Moses Freiburg and Nora Eldridge at the Synagog. In the afternoon Gen. Grant and Gen. Ord called on the boy Sweeney, who, in endeavoring to get a peep at Gen. Grant, fell from the shed on the wharf.

At the reception of the Cotton Exchange a large number of business men were present.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25.—In response to a resolution of the City Council inviting him to visit Little Rock, ex-President Grant telegraphs from Galveston that he will be here about April 12. He will also visit Hot Springs.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Edison says he has ascertained the cause of the cracking of some of the globes containing the incandescent carbons, and has found means of removing the cause of the fracture. This, he says, will obviate the necessity of annealing the globes, and keep their cost at 25 cents apiece.

BLOOD PURIFIER.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup.

CURES FEVER AND AGUE. CURES SCROFULA AND SKIN DISEASES. CURES BILLIOUSNESS.



CURES HEART DISEASE. CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY. CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Billiousness, Nervous Debility, etc.

The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Regulates the Bowels.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Quiets the Nervous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates.
It carries off the Old Blood and makes new.
It opens the pores of the skin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the aged and feeble, *care only being required in attention to directions.*

TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS.

Disease of the Stomach and Liver.

Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: Suffering for some time with Headache and Disease of the Stomach and Liver, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which restored me to perfect health and strength.

No. 20 Eighth-st. CHAS. SHELLEY.

An Excellent Remedy.

Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., Feb. 6, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and am perfectly satisfied with the results. It Purifies the Blood, Restores Lost Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regulates the Stomach and Bowels, and Relieves Rheumatism. I would not be without it. MRS. WESTFALL.

Kidney Disease.

Fisher, Champaign Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kidney Complaint and Heart Disease than any other medicine I ever used. It also cured one of my children of Chills and Scrofula. MARGARET CHRISM.

Third-Day Chills.

Flora, Clay Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Third-Day Chills, after all other medicines had failed. MISS BROWN.

Chills Cured.

Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP speedily cures Chills, and can recommended it as the best medicine in the country for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. ELI MITCHELL.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.

Lemont, Cook Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have found, by giving your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it is all it is recommended to be, and advise anyone who may be in poor health to give it a trial. MR. FREEMAN.

Chills Cured.

Neoga, Cumberland Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: My daughter had Chills for fourteen months, and I tried almost everything, but without effect until I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually cured her. The Syrup has also greatly benefited the rest of my family, and I have had no use for a doctor since I have had your medicine in my house. I would not be without it, and recommend its use to suffering humanity. ROSSANNAH LAWRENCE.

Pain in the Back.

Waterman Station, De Kalb Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Pain in the Back. It is a valuable medicine. MRS. WOOD.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Sandwich, De Kalb Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your Agent, has completely cured me of Dyspepsia. It is the best medicine I ever used. HIRAM P. ALLEN.

Cure for Heart Disease.

Teutopolis, Effingham Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted. BEN STALLINGS.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.

Kansas, Edgar Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past five years, and have always found it just as recommended. It is the best family medicine ever used in my family. MRS. M. A. BURKS.

Diseases of the Lungs.

Benton, Franklin Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Lung Disease, which had been troubling me for a long time. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity. ISSIA WITTINGTON.

For Neuralgia.

Dahlgren, Hamilton Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I was troubled with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. MRS. GEO. IRVIN.

Dyspepsia Cured.

Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with Billiousness and Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and found it to be a most valuable medicine. THOMAS TRIMBLE.

Never Fails to Cure.

Milford, Iroquois Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Cramps in my Stomach and also for my children who were troubled with spasms, and in both cases it effected a complete cure. ELIZABETH METZ.

An Agent's Testimony.

Woodland, Iroquois Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has no equal for Constipation, Sick-Headache, Pain in the Bowels, and Chills, and I can safely recommend its use to suffering humanity. RHODA A. REED.

Recommends It to All.

Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and I think it is a good medicine to build up the system generally. Would recommend it to all suffering from Debility. J. W. MOON.

Liver Complaint.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 22, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully testify that your justly celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satisfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have used it. I have used your medicine with the most satisfactory results, and can therefore recommend its use to all troubled with Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. SARAH PENNY.

Rheumatism.

Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 18, 1879.

DEAR SIR: I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism and found no relief until I commenced using your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP; now I am much relieved and benefited. I recommend your medicine to all. ANNA VIESSENBERG.

A Good Blood Purifier.

Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have found it unequaled as a Blood Purifier, and take pleasure in recommending it as such. C. L. PRATT.

Suppression of Menstruation.

Sheridan, La Salle Co., Ill.

DEAR SIR: My daughter was a sufferer from Suppression of Menstruation, and after laboring under this difficulty for more than a year, with the treatment of two physicians—one Allopathic and one Homœopathic—without relief, also a fair trial of many other medicines, among which was Dr. Jayne's Alterative, I bethought myself of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, running over your pamphlet, my eye caught your remarks on the disease with which she was troubled. I immediately prevailed on her to try your medicine, and, to the joy of all sympathising friends, she was soon restored to regularity and health. JOHN L. WHITMORE.

Female Weakness.

Pontiac, Livingston County, Ill.

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I have been greatly benefited by using your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am over 70 years of age, and have been greatly troubled with Weakness. Your medicine makes me feel like a young girl. I can recommend it as a valuable remedy. RHODA BABBITT.

LIST OF WHOLESALE DEALERS —IN— Dr. Clark Johnson's Indian Blood Syrup.

CHICAGO, ILL.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st.
MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 52 and 54 Lake-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22 Market-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 51 Lake-st.
LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO., 86 Wabash-av.

THIRD TERM.

Interviews with Several Leading ... mans of New York City.

Unanimous Opposition to the Nomi... of Gen. Grant.

His Candidacy Would Imperil the Re... Several Republican States.

Washburne the Favorit Candidate ... German Element.

New York Herald, March 23.

Yesterday a representative of the Herald ... versed with some of the prominent ... leaders of this city to ascertain prec... what views and sentiments the unani... German opinion against the third te... based; and, as this deep-rooted antipa... pears to be free from all party feeling, ... thought best to elicit the views of repr... tives of both parties among our German... lation.

VIEWS OF MR. OTTENDORFER.

Perhaps no German in this country ... such great opportunities of influenc... German vote as does Mr. Oswald Ottendo... the *Staats-Zeitung*, a journal which, th... Democratic proclivities, yet preserves a ... independence on National issues, as we... supporting candidates for important offic...

"The Germans," said Mr. Ottendorfer, "in speaking of them I include the adhe... both parties,—are not opposed particu... the ex-President as they are to a thi... generally. It is not so much the man th... like as the principle."

"Do they fear that the ex-President m... tempt to overthrow our republican ... tions?"

"They do not fear any immediate or ... danger in that regard, but they are ap... sive of the insidious influences which mi... low such an innovation, and accustom t... ple to rely no longer on the safety and ... of their institutions, but on the staying ... of an iron hand. Let the ex-President ... tablish the principle that it is necessary ... this iron hand permanently at the helm ... State to insure peace and safety, and im... people with the feeling of this necessity, ... heir will soon be found who will be ready ... the ex-President's place and maintain ... and order' permanently."

"You think, then, that a third term ... simply be an abandonment of our rep... institutions?"

"The Germans do view it in that light ... consider myself that the proposition imp... act of despair on the part of the A... people, as though they could trust no lo... their time-honored policy of frequent ... of parties and rulers, but must look to a... military, iron hand for safety and p... think this feeling and this view of th... term proposition are well-nigh una... among the Germans, both Republica... Democrats, unless I except Mr. Joseph... man, who, I believe, has received favo... the ex-President's Administration, and, ... fore, may favor its restoration."

"But it is urged, Mr. Ottendorfer, tha... three consecutive terms for a President ... dangerous, the ex-President has now b... of office for four years' and has not ... party patronage to aid him."

"I think there is very little in that arg..." Mr. Ottendorfer replied. "We all kno... while to a certain extent there is an anta... existing between the ex-President's pa... the Hayes wing or the adherents of the ... Administration, the ruling spirit in the ... and in Pennsylvania, as well as in other ... is that of the old, corrupt 'machine.' W... exception of the few Federal offices ... York whose incumbents have been cha... President Hayes, the ruling spirits in th... are men who flourished under the ex-Pr... and expect again to flourish under him."

"As between the ex-President and Tild... would the German vote probably go."

"Well, the Germans would find thems... a serious dilema," Mr. Ottendorfer replie... ing. "At the last election they voted lar... Tilden in preference to Hayes on accoun... former's reform record while Governo... State. Since then, however, the ciph... patches and other disclosures have undo... tended to injure Tilden's strength w... Germans."

CORONER ELLINGER'S IDEAS.

Coroner Ellinger may be classed amo... German "Independents," and he desire... considered as such.

"I object to a third term," Coroner ... said, "on several grounds. In the first ... object to the principle because a third te... customs the people to the continued dom... for a long term of years of one man and ... of men in the supreme control of the G... ment, and the establishment of such a ... diametrically opposed to the spirit of ou... tutions."

"You do not object to the ex-Preside... sonally?"

"Pardon me; I do object to the man. ... say nothing against the ex-President's p... honesty, but every one concedes that ... surrounded by corrupt and vicious m... that he had very imperfect ideas of ci... ernment. He showed himself fitted on... military sort of administration."

"How large, in your estimate, is the ... vote in this country?"

"About one-sixth of the whole. I thi... must be nearly a million German vo... vast majority of whom are Republicans... ularly among the better classes, and th... one and all, opposed to a third term."

"Who is their favorit candidate?"

"Washburne, without any doubt."

"As between the ex-President and Til... would the Germans probably vote?"

"That is hard to say. I think the ... would vote for Tilden, though many, d... would not vote at all."

SIGISMUND KAUFMANN'S OPINION.

Mr. Sigismund Kaufmann is a thoro... publican of old standing.

"I object to the third term purely on ... ple," said Mr. Kaufmann, "and that is ... ing of nearly all the Germans in this ... To use a vulgar but expressive phra... know they have been there before'; t... known from their own cruel experienc... is to suffer under a strong centralized ... ment, and they mistrust the cry that ... centralization of power is necessary to ... country."

"Do you consider that the German Re... vote will form an important element in ... pending conflict? Will it be necessary ... ex-President's reëlection?"

"From my conversations with lead... mans of the West who know the precise ... of the German vote in that locality, I h... to the conclusion that without the Ger... the Republicans will be unable to carry ... portant Republican States, namely: W... Iowa, Ohio, and Minnesota. Without ... man vote the ex-President will lo... States. As to Illinois the German vote ... ciently strong there to render the State ... ful one without it."

"How about this State?"

"Well, even in this State the German ... lican vote is so large that it might m... York more than doubtful if th... should be lost to the Republicans thro... nominating a very obnoxious candidat..."

"Personally the ex-President is not e... disliked by the Germans?"

"No; though no doubt if he should ... inated his former Administration ... sharply criticised. The Germans do no... however, that the ex-President has any ... ly sinister object in view. They simp... to the idea that a strong man, a strong ... ment, is needed, and that, unless we ... we necessarily shall, as his admirers ... have another rebellion to suppress, a... be plunged into a Mexican conditi... archy."

"As between the ex-President and T... would the German Republicans vote?"

Mr. Kaufmann looked puzzled. Af... moments' reflection he replied abrupt... I suppose the bulk of our German Re... wouldn't vote at all." And, return... objections to a third term, Mr. Kaufm... "You see that if you admit the possi... third term the difficulty is by no me... when the third term has en... the question then arises, Why not ... term? why not a fifth term? And, if i... sary now for the safety of the country ... the ex-President for a third term, why ... him for a fourth, if the country is ... jeopardy four years hence? And why ... fifth term, if another rebellion and ... condition of affairs is gloomily predic... friends eight years hence?"

"Who is the favorit candidate of ... mans?"

"Washburne—without a doubt. He ... been a fast friend of the German ele... always recognized its importance to t... of this country, and has more espe... deared himself to us by the noble serv... he rendered to the German refuge... during the Franco-German war. I... Washburne has declined the nomin... there is no doubt that he would accep... inated by the Convention. But the... would cordially support almost any ... publican candidate than the ex-Presi..."

EX-GOV. SALOMON'S POSITION.

Ex-Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, is ... ticing law in this city, where he also ... conspicuous position among the Germ... licans.

"What is your position toward the ... third term, Governor?"

"I am most emphatically opposed t... I firmly believe, over nine-tenths of t... Republicans throughout the countr... conversed with many of them from a...

BLOOD PURIFIER.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S Indian Blood Syrup.

CURES HEART DISEASE. CURES RHEUMATISM AND DROPSY. CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY.

[TRADE MARK.]

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Nervous Debility, etc.

REMEDY KNOWN to Man!

00,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS.

of the Stomach and Liver. Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill. Suffering for some time with Headache of the Stomach and Liver, I was induced to try your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which restored me to perfect health and strength. CHAS. SHELLEY.

An Excellent Remedy. Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., Feb. 6, 1879. I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP some time, and am perfectly satisfied with it. It Purifies the Blood, Restores Lost Appetite, Strengthens the Nerves, Regulates the Stomach and Bowels, and Relieves Rheumatism. I would recommend it. MRS. WESTFALL.

Kidney Disease. Fisher, Champaign Co., Ill. This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kidney and Heart Disease than any other medicine. It also cured one of my children of Scrofula. MARGARET CHISM.

Third-Day Chills. Flora, Clay Co., Ill. This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Third-Day Chills, after other medicines had failed. MISS BROWN.

Chills Cured. Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill. I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cures Chills, and can recommend it as the best medicine in the country for Rheumatism. ELI MITCHELL.

It Is Recommended to Be. Lemont, Cook Co., Ill. I have found, by giving your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it is all it is recommended to be, and advise anyone who may be in poor health to give it a trial. MR. FREEMAN.

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Pain in the Back. Waterman Station, De Kalb Co., Ill. This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Pain in the Back. It is a valuable medicine. MRS. WOOD.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Sandwich, De Kalb Co., Ill. This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your Agent, has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia. It is the best medicine I ever used. HIRAM P. ALLEN.

Cure for Heart Disease. Teutopolis, Effingham Co., Ill. Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted. BEN STALLINGS.

It Is Recommended to Be. Kansas, Edgar Co., Ill. I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past five years, and always found it just as recommended. It is the best family medicine ever used in my family. MRS. M. A. BURKS.

Diseases of the Lungs. Benton, Franklin Co., Ill. This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Lung Disease, which had been troubling me for a long time. I would recommend it to all suffering humanity. ISSIA WITTINGTON.

For Neuralgia. Dahlgren, Hamilton Co., Ill. I was troubled with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. MRS. GEO. IRVIN.

Dyspepsia Cured. Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill. I have been troubled with Biliousness and Indigestion, and have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and found it to be a most excellent medicine. THOMAS TRIMBLE.

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An Agent's Testimony. Woodland, Iroquois Co., Ill. I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has no equal for Constipation, Sick-Headache, Liver, Bowels, and Chills, and I can safely recommend it to suffering humanity. RHODA A. REED.

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Liver Complaint. Bingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 21, 1879. I cheerfully testify that your justly celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satisfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have used it. I have used your medicine with the most satisfactory results, and can therefore recommend its use to all afflicted with Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. SARAH PERRY.

Rheumatism. Bingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 18, 1879. I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism and could get no relief until I commenced using your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP; now I am well and benefited. I recommend your medicine to all. ANNA VIESSENBERG.

A Good Blood Purifier. Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill. I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have found it unequaled as a Blood Purifier. I take pleasure in recommending it as such. C. L. PRATT.

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Female Weakness. Pontiac, Livingston County, Ill. This is to certify that I have been benefited by using your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am over 70 years of age, and have been troubled with Weakness. Your medicine makes me feel like a young girl. I can recommend it as a valuable remedy. RHODA BABBITT.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

BLACK, STEVENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st.
PLUMMER & CO., 32 and 34 Lake-st.
FULLER, 22 Market-st.
KING, 51 Lake-st.
STENBURGH & CO., 36 Wabash-av.

THIRD TERM.

Interviews with Several Leading Germans of New York City.

Unanimous Opposition to the Nomination of Gen. Grant.

His Candidacy Would Imperil the Result in Several Republican States.

Washburne the Favorit Candidate of the German Element.

New York Herald, March 23.

Yesterday a representative of the *Herald* conversed with some of the prominent German leaders of this city to ascertain precisely on what views and sentiments the unanimity of German opinion against the third term was based; and, as this deep-rooted antipathy appears to be free from all party feeling, it was thought best to elicit the views of representatives of both parties among our German population.

VIEWS OF MR. OTTENDORFER.

Perhaps no German in this country enjoys such great opportunities of influencing the German vote as does Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, of the *Staats-Zeitung*, a journal which, though of Democratic proclivities, yet preserves a marked independence on National issues, as well as in supporting candidates for important offices.

"The Germans," said Mr. Ottendorfer,—"and in speaking of them I include the adherents of both parties,—are not opposed particularly to the ex-President as they are to a third term generally. It is not so much the man they dislike as the principle."

"Do they fear that the ex-President might attempt to overthrow our republican institutions?"

"They do not fear any immediate or definit danger in that regard, but they are apprehensive of the insidious influences which might follow such an innovation, and accustom the people to rely no longer on the safety and efficacy of their institutions, but on the staying power of an iron hand. Let the ex-President once establish the principle that it is necessary to have this iron hand permanently at the helm of the State to insure peace and safety, and imbue the people with the feeling of this necessity, and the heir will soon be found who will be ready to take the ex-President's place and maintain 'peace and order' permanently."

"You think, then, that a third term would simply be an abandonment of our republican institutions?"

"The Germans do view it in that light; and I consider myself that the proposition implies an act of despair on the part of the American people, as though they could trust no longer to their time-honored policy of frequent changes of parties and rulers, but must look to a strong, military, iron hand for safety and peace. I think this feeling and this view of the third term proposition are well-nigh unanimous among the Germans, both Republicans and Democrats, unless I except Mr. Joseph Seugman, who, I believe, has received favors from the ex-President's Administration, and, therefore, may favor its restoration."

"But it is urged, Mr. Ottendorfer, that, while three consecutive terms for a President may be dangerous, the ex-President has now been out of office for four years' and has not even the party patronage to aid him."

"I think there is very little in that argument," Mr. Ottendorfer replied. "We all know that, while to a certain extent there is an antagonism existing between the ex-President's party and the Hayes wing or the adherents of the present Administration, the ruling spirit in this State and in Pennsylvania, as well as in other States, is that of the old, corrupt 'machine.' With the exception of the few Federal offices in New York whose incumbents have been changed by President Hayes, the ruling spirits in the party are men who flourished under the ex-President, and expect again to flourish under him."

"As between the ex-President and Tilden, how would the German vote probably go."

"Well, the Germans would find themselves in a serious dilema," Mr. Ottendorfer replied, smiling. "At the last election they voted largely for Tilden in preference to Hayes on account of the former's reform record while Governor of this State. Since then, however, the cipher dispatches and other disclosures have undoubtedly tended to injure Tilden's strength with the Germans."

CORONER ELLINGER'S IDEAS.

Coroner Ellinger may be classed among the German "Independents," and he desires to be considered as such.

"I object to a third term," Coroner Ellinger said, "on several grounds. In the first place, I object to the principle because a third term accustoms the people to the continued dominance for a long term of years of one man and one set of men in the supreme control of the Government, and the establishment of such a rule is diametrically opposed to the spirit of our institutions."

"You do not object to the ex-President personally?"

"Pardon me; I do object to the man. I will say nothing against the ex-President's personal honesty, but every one concedes that he was surrounded by corrupt and vicious men, and that he had very imperfect ideas of civil government. He showed himself fitted only for a military sort of administration."

"How large, in your estimate, is the German vote in this country?"

"About one-sixth of the whole. I think there must be nearly a million German voters, the vast majority of whom are Republicans, particularly among the better classes, and they are, one and all, opposed to a third term."

"Who is their favorit candidate?"

"Washburne, without any doubt."

"As between the ex-President and Tilden how would the Germans probably vote?"

"That is hard to say. I think the majority would vote for Tilden, though many, doubtless, would not vote at all."

SIGISMUND KAUFMANN'S OPINIONS.

Mr. Sigismund Kaufmann is a thorough Republican of old standing.

"I object to the third term purely on principle," said Mr. Kaufmann, "and that is the feeling of nearly all the Germans in this country. To use a vulgar but expressive phrase, 'You know they have been there before'; they have known from their own cruel experience what it is to suffer under a strong centralized Government, and they mistrust the cry that a strong centralization of power is necessary to save the country."

"Do you consider that the German Republican vote will form an important element in the impending conflict? Will it be necessary for the ex-President's reëlection?"

"From my conversations with leading Germans of the West who know the precise strength of the German vote in that locality, I have come to the conclusion that without the German vote the Republicans will be unable to carry four important Republican States, namely: Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, and Minnesota. Without the German vote the ex-President will lose these States. As to Illinois the German vote is sufficiently strong there to render the State a doubtful one without it."

"How about this State?"

"Well, even in this State the German Republican vote is so large that it might make New York more than doubtful if that vote should be lost to the Republicans through their nominating a very obnoxious candidate."

"Personally the ex-President is not especially disliked by the Germans?"

"No; though no doubt if he should be nominated his former Administration will be sharply criticised. The Germans do not believe, however, that the ex-President has any especially sinister object in view. They simply object to the idea that a strong man, a strong Government, is needed, and that, unless we have him, we necessarily shall, as his admirers pretend, have another rebellion to suppress, and needs be plunged into a Mexican condition of anarchy."

"As between the ex-President and Tilden how would the German Republicans vote?"

Mr. Kaufmann looked puzzled. After a few moments' reflection he replied abruptly. "Well, I suppose the bulk of our German Republicans wouldn't vote at all." And, returning to his objections to a third term, Mr. Kaufmann said: "You see that if you admit the possibility of a third term the difficulty is by no means over when the third term has ended, for the question then arises, Why not a fourth term? why not a fifth term? And, if it is necessary now for the safety of the country to reëlect the ex-President for a third term, why not elect him for a fourth, if the country is equally in jeopardy four years hence? And why not for a fifth term, if another rebellion and Mexican condition of affairs is gloomily predicted by his friends eight years hence?"

"Who is the favorit candidate of the Germans?"

"Washburne—without a doubt. He has always been a fast friend of the German element, has always recognized its importance to the welfare of this country, and has more especially endeared himself to us by the noble services which he rendered to the German refugees in Paris during the Franco-German war. I know that Washburne has declined the nomination, but there is no doubt that he would accept if nominated by the Convention. But the Germans would cordially support almost any other Republican candidate than the ex-President."

EX-GOV. SALOMON'S POSITION.

Ex-Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, is now practicing law in this city, where he also occupies a conspicuous position among the German Republicans.

"What is your position toward the proposed third term, Governor?"

"I am most emphatically opposed to it, as are, I firmly believe, over nine-tenths of the German Republicans throughout the country. I have conversed with many of them from all sections, and that is the unanimous feeling which I have found among them."

"Upon what do they base this energetic and unanimous opposition?"

"Upon a firmly-rooted principle that our institutions, as they have been preserved from the time of Washington, with their frequent changes of men in power, should be maintained, and no innovation tending toward permanency and centralization of personal rule, toward personal and monarchical government, should be allowed to establish itself. The Germans, remember, have known in their own country to what dangers personal government is exposed; and, even though these dangers are perhaps not likely to be so immediate or pressing as they have proved themselves to be in the Old World, the Germans instinctively shrink from the proposed new departure."

"Then you dread the establishment, through the instrumentality of the third term, of Cæsarism?"

"Not exactly that, if the establishment of a military empire or absolutism is thereby meant,—not at all. Nobody, I think, will accuse the ex-President of any sinister or secret intention to subvert the free institutions of his country. But remember that, if the ex-President can be elected to a third term, he can also be elected for a fourth and fifth term; and, supposing what is called a critical juncture of affairs was then conveniently to take place, either naturally or artificially, why not prolong his term for life to insure still greater safety to the country? The Republican machine-politicians would probably be unanimously in favor of it to retain their places of power, would they not? The people would no longer be accustomed to see a change in the White House; they would gradually get used to the idea of a personal and permanent ruler. The precedent, in my opinion, would be a most dangerous one,—most disastrous to the continuance of our free republican institutions."

"Do the Germans object to the ex-President personally?"

"I think their opposition to a third term is purely a matter of principle, but there is no doubt that they were greatly scandalized by the ex-President's second term, and dislike his methods of administration. I share in this feeling myself. I did not like the ex-President's first Administration; but, being a thorough Republican at heart, I still supported him against Greeley, and almost confess that I liked his second term still less than I did his first."

"Will the German vote exercise much power in the coming contest?"

"I think very great," Gov. Salomon replied. "I am quite sure the Republicans cannot carry my own former State, Wisconsin, if they repel the entire German vote by the renomination of the ex-President,—though, of course, many would perhaps vote for him as against an especially vulnerable or obnoxious Democratic candidate, while the bulk of them would probably abstain altogether from voting. The ex-President is highly obnoxious to the German Republicans of Wisconsin. The same feeling prevails among the Germans of Ohio and Minnesota, where the German Republican vote is equally numerous; and in Missouri and Illinois it is also unlikely that the Republicans can elect the ex-President without the German vote. In all these States I think the German vote can defeat the ex-President, and it is no exaggeration to say that over nine-tenths of the German Republicans of those States would very much dislike to see the ex-President reëlected."

"How would the German Republicans stand as between the ex-President and Tilden?"

"They would probably not vote at all,—the vast majority of them."

WASHBURNE THE FAVORIT.

"Who do you think their favorit candidate?"

"Washburne. He is a man of undoubted purity of character, who has always been very friendly to the Germans, and his services to the Germans while Minister in Paris were beyond all praise. Bismarck said to a personal friend of mine, who quoted his remark to me, that among all the diplomatic representatives in Paris during the war Washburne was the only one whose conduct was worthy of that of an astute diplomatist and true statesman. Washburne, I believe, would unite the entire German vote of this country."

DR. JACOBI'S PRINCIPLES.

Dr. Jacobi, the eminent German physician of this city, who is also regarded as one of the leaders of the German Republican element, pronounced his unqualified hostility to the third term. "For my part," said the Doctor, "I would regard it as a National calamity to see the ex-President reëlected, and that is the view held by nearly all the Germans of this country. The third term will accustom the people to see the greatest office in the land practically pass out of their hands, and into those of a clique of machine politicians who raise the cry of danger and rebellion to establish a strong personal Government for their own selfish ends. The Germans will vote almost unanimously against a third term."

EX-JUDGE DITTENHOEFER'S VIEWS.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, who, though not born in Germany, is yet regarded as a leader of the German Republicans in this city, was also questioned on the subject of the third term.

"The arguments," said ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, "used in favor of a third term and the means put in operation to accomplish it are, in my judgment, as offensive as is the thing itself. It is said that we need a strong man at the head of the Government. What does that imply? Does it mean one who will override the law and the Constitution? If that is the sense in which the ex-President is considered strong the American people cannot too soon stamp the heresy out. If it is meant that the President must have strength enough to execute the laws and the Constitution, it is an insult to the American people to ask them to admit that the ex-President is the only man in the country who has the strength. If it is meant that the ex-President is the only Republican candidate who can be inaugurated in case of a disputed election like the last, it is tantamount to saying that all the statesmen in the Republican ranks are poltroons and cowards. If the ex-President is a party to this claim he exhibits himself as a detractor of the entire Republican party."

"What offensive means do you refer to, Judge, as being put in operation to enforce a third term?"

"I mean the visible attempt on the part of the syndicate of machine leaders to cram the nomination down the throats of the unwilling Republican party."

"What is the sentiment of the Germans on this subject?"

"From my position as President of the German Republican organization of this county for the last six years I have had unusual facilities of getting close to them politically, and I am prepared to state that nine-tenths of the Germans who are Republican in faith will under no circumstances vote for the third term, and of course it need hardly be stated that the Democratic German repudiates it. This percentage of German Republicans opposed to the third term is even greater in the West than it is in the East. Their objection is to the thing,—the third term,—as well as to a new edition of the two terms. They object to the third term because their republican convictions, being deep-rooted, detect in the scheme a danger to democratic institutions. Opposed to every form of strong centralized power, they fear to enter the wedge. It is no answer to them to say that a third term does not mean a fourth or a life term. Their emphatic and conclusive answer is, that the best way to prove that it does not mean an extension of terms is to crush it out at once with the second term. Unwilling to take any chances or to test any new experiment, they say, 'Stand by the traditions of the Republic, which limit the occupation of the Presidential office to two terms, and in doing so we are sure to make no mistake and to take no step leading away from republican ideas.'"

"Is the German vote decisive in any of the States?"

"In my judgment it is in the States of Ohio, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Very nearly so in the States of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Why, it was openly conceded a few years ago by the machine leaders that the Germans, by making a solid front against the doctrines of inflation, carried Hayes into the Gubernatorial Chair of Ohio when he ran against William Allen; and I recollect that at the same time it was admitted that, in the movement resulting in the election of Recorder Hackett in this city and the overthrow of the Tammany régme of that time, the German vote was potential, and banquets were held at the time commemorating the fact. The German vote is as united and will be equally effective against the third term."

Other leading German Republicans were also consulted, with the same results, and substantially the same emphatic expression of determined and unfaltering hostility to the third term.

WOES OF A HORSE-RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 25.—In the La Salle County Circuit Court, Mr. Hegeler, of La Salle, prayed for, and was granted, an injunction restraining the Collector of Taxes of La Salle from collecting the tax levied against the La Salle & Peru Horse-Railroad Company,—alleging that the stock of the Company was worthless. The street-railway between Peru and La Salle was built a few years ago, Mr. Hegeler being the principal stockholder. All went along smoothly for a time; the road was well patronized, and the venture was becoming a success apparently. But the members of the company could not agree upon the management, and, it is asserted, through the influence of the gentleman above named, the cars were taken off and travel ceased. Very recently, however, they have been replaced upon the track, and an occasional trip made between the two cities,—not, however, without some complaining. Between the cities are two bridges over two deep ravines, and the present management insist that to drive a car-load of passengers across them would endanger the lives of all. And so every one who rides is compelled to get out and walk, no matter what the weather may be.

Tilton to Sell His Home.

New York Sun.

Theodore Tilton has determined to sell his house at No. 174 Livingston street, Brooklyn, and has directed his brokers to sell it either at private or public sale. His price is $9,000, and an offer has been received for the property within $500 of what Mr. Tilton is willing to take. There is a mortgage of $7,500 made upon the house on Nov. 1, 1871, by Mr. Tilton and his wife to Franklin Woodruff as guardian of Timothy, Lester, and Hannah Woodruff, children of the Hon. John Woodruff, late of New Haven. The loan, although it became due in 1872, has not been called in. Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton recently visited the house, by her husband's permission, to get some articles left there. It was the first time that she had entered the house since she deserted it in 1874, when her husband publicly accused Henry Ward Beecher of adultery.

THE COURTS.

Receiver Appointed for the Keegan Estate.

Lemont School Bonds—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

THE KEEGAN ESTATE.

Judge Dyer yesterday heard the motion for a Receiver in the case of Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, against Michael Geraghty. This was a bill filed a few weeks ago by Bishop Ireland to get possession of the real and personal estate of the late Michael Keegan, which he claimed had been given to him, first, in trust for Keegan's daughter; and, second, in case of her death, to found an agricultural college or school for boys. The real estate was located on Twelfth street, southwest of the Jesuit College. The personal property consisted of notes and mortgages valued at over $40,000. The defendant claimed there was no executed gift, and that the estate ought to go to Keegan's heirs. Judge Dyer, in deciding the motion, said it did not become him there to pass on the merits of the case, but he thought it a proper one for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of and collect the rents, profits, etc., of the estate, until the present litigation is decided. Mr. R. E. Jenkins was then appointed Receiver under a bond for $3,000, with the usual powers in such cases.

LEMONT SCHOOL BONDS.

A petition was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by Horace M. Singer against Daniel C. Skelly, Treasurer of Township 37, Range 11, Cook County, to compel the payment of certain bonds. He alleges that prior to December, 1879, School District No. 3, 37, 11, had issued fifteen bonds for $500 each, which came into the hands of the Receiver of the State Savings Bank. Petitioner attempted to effect a compromise with Judge Otis. On the 8th of November, 1879, the Board of Education of District 3, T. 37, N. R. 11, of the Town of Lemont, held a meeting and resolved that the President of the Board be directed to purchase these bonds for $1,000. Stephen Keough, the President, being unable to attend to the matter, petitioner was authorized to attend to it, and he subsequently bought the bonds for $2,350, and paid for them. The Board of Education of Lemont in December, 1879, ordered this money to be refunded to him, and a warrant in due form was drawn on the Town Treasurer, but he has refused to honor it, though repeated demands have been made on him. Singer now asks that the Treasurer, Skelly, may be compelled to pay this warrant, as there are abundant town moneys in the Treasury for the purpose.

DIVORCES.

Fritz Voltmer filed a bill yesterday against his wife Mary, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Amelia Müller asked for a divorce from August Müller on account of his cruelty.

A bill was filed Wednesday by Julia B. Baxter against James Baxter, charging him with adultery, and praying for the usual relief.

Judge Barnum granted a divorce to Michael P. Walshe from Matilda Walshe, on the ground of desertion and adultery.

ITEMS.

To-day will be the last day of service to the April term of the Superior Court.

In the case of the State Savings Bank, the Receiver was authorized to sell to Archibald Ferguson for $5,000 the south 100 feet of Lot 4, Assessors' Division of Block 14, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14, and of Lot 2, Block 15, in Duncan's Addition, known as No. 289 West Jackson street. This sale is on the usual condition that no better bid is received or objections filed in ten days.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued to Joseph M. Timberlake, J. H. Harnes, Newton Lull, U. P. Smith, and Jacob Frost.

FEDERAL COURTS.

James M. Ripley filed a bill yesterday against Amelia Y. and W. S. Beebe, C. M. and E. P. Beebe, J. D. Harvey, George C. Campbell, and O. R. Glover to foreclose a trust-deed for $7,000 on Lot 6 in the plot of William Barry's Subdivision of Block 4 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, 40, 14.

STATE COURTS.

Michael Aultman began a suit in trespass yesterday against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company claiming $3,000 damages.

Hannah Minor sued George M. Gross for $1,500.

S. F. Haywood, for the use of Josephine G. Jones, brought suit to recover $2,000 of the Northwestern alias the Babcock Fire-Extinguishing Company.

Helena Priester, administratrix, commenced a suit for $5,000 damages against James B. White.

Gerritt Scholten sued Lewis Umlauf for $1,000.

Sarah F. Bradford filed a bill against Joseph Lawton, G. J. Lawton, Clara L. Lawton, and L. L. Palmer to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,000 on Lots 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, Block 48, in Cornell.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Henry Schlotthauer, the will was proven and letters testamentary were issued to Rosina Schlotthauer. The estate is valued at $40,000, and is left to the wife of the deceased.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—1,177, 1,219, 1,245, 1,246, and 1,099, being the remainder of his calendar. No. 1,217, Hayes vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, on trial.

JUDGE DYER—925, First National Bank of Lacon vs. Bensley; 478, Hawley vs. Hastings; and 507, Hubbard vs. Roach. No. 1,297, Norton vs. Chicago Stamping Company, on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—857, 854, 861, and 863 to 937, inclusive. No. 834, Boles vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Peremptory call Nos. 9, 12, 13, 15, 19, 23, 26, and 30. No. 8, Campbell vs. Gore, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Chancery motions at 9:15 a. m.

JUDGE ROGERS—94 and 99 to 104, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—136, 137, 140, 142, to 164, inclusive, except 148, 149, 157, and 160. No. 138, Dougherty vs. Berger, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Motions only. No call until Tuesday.

JUDGE BARNUM—11. No. 10 on hearing.

JUDGE JAMESON—Passed cases.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—W. H. Bradley et al. vs. John Lyons, $1,161.26.—E. L. Hedstrom vs. Thomas Ryan, $1,620.37.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—C. A. Cook vs. The Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company; verdict, $1,916.82, and motion for new trial.—Levi Powers vs. Charles F. Babcock, $534.60.—W. E. Frost et al. vs. Matthew B. and Tappin R. Swezey, $680.70.—Chicago Music Company vs. John H. Macdonald and the Chicago Musical Seminary, $56.91.—W. C. Holway vs. W. G. Hibbard, F. F. Spencer, and Adolphus C. Bartlett; verdict, $160.32, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MORAN—Wilhelmina Schelleel vs. Michael Heman, $200.—Henry Sarr, use, etc., vs. M. E. and George Gemeinhardt; verdict, $125, and motion for new trial.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., March 25.—The extensive furniture establishment of Frank Morrissy in this city has been taken possession of by the Rev. Father Farrelly, under a chattel-mortgage for money loaned. The liabilities of the establishment are said to be considerable, and the assets several thousand dollars short of meeting them. An account of stock is being taken to-day.

A heavy failure has just occurred at Plattsville, Wis., that of L. M. Deffendorf, one of the largest retail dealers in the city, whose liabilities will exceed $25,000, with nominal assets to the amount of about $18,000. Chicago dealers figure among the list of creditors. The heaviest claims, however, are for borrowed money, and held by home parties. Mr. Deffendorf has always been considered perfectly solvent and prosperous by the great majority of the people hereabouts, which has enabled him to borrow money at any time, and in any amount that he wanted. Some of the old stager money-loaners are caught for large amounts with not a cent of security, and some of the poorer class have been making Deffendorf a kind of savings bank,—a place where their money was safe.

The Heir of Perth.

BROOKLYN, March 21.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald:* Believing that the reputation of private individuals should not be injured by the liberty of the press, I take this opportunity of correcting a statement that appeared in your issue of to-day under the heading, "The Heir of Perth." In this article the facts stated are entirely false. Lord Drummond perhaps did not entirely follow out the motto of his family, "Gang warily," but that he married a maid of low degree is utterly false. The lady in question is the daughter of a London merchant, and has something better than blue blood,—namely: culture and refinement. He has never been refused admittance to his home, but, with dignity worthy of his title, refused to do so unless accompanied by his wife. That his allowance was taken from him is true, but not through any misconduct on his part, but rather through misrepresentation, such as call for this denial. He did reside for some time at Brookhaven, but as to his being poor, he had all he needed, and was visited by the most influential people of the place. For the past three years he has been connected with one of the largest houses in New York. There is no reconciliation needed, as he is in direct communication with his relatives. He never sailed for Scotland, which in itself is enough to show how improbable is your information. He is at present holding a position of trust, and resides on Brooklyn Heights. His friend, CHARLES K. BIRD, 5 Poplar street, Brooklyn.

ANNUAL SHEEP-SHEARING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 25.—The Northern Illinois Merino Sheep-Breeders' Association has arranged for a grand sheep-shearing festival and exhibition of fine stock, to be held on the Fair-Grounds, Elgin, on April 22 and 23. The affair will be free to all, and a large crowd will probably be in attendance. The Committee met here to-day and decided upon first, second, and third premiums for the following classes:

Merinos—Rams, 3 years old and over; 2 years old and over; 1 year old and over. Ewes, same ages.

Delaine merinos same as foregoing.

The first cash prize for sheep-shearing will be $5; second, $4; third, $3; fourth, $2; fifth, $1.

Why the Irish Are Poor.

Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Redpath, who is traveling in Ireland, says that in Sligo the peasants pay $5 per acre rent on lands so poor that they will bear nothing without manure and then pay an annual tax to their landlord for the sea-weed which grows on the rocks and which is used as manure. By and by those landlords will make them pay so much per inch for the rain that falls.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

CHAS. BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 989 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

NORTH DIVISION.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WHAT DO YOU WANT TO RE-turn quinine? OWNER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR RENT—OR FOR SALE—CHICKERING, Hallet & Davis, Haines Bros., A. H. Gale, etc. (second hand). PROSSER, 215 State-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD AND RENTED ON commission; also tuned, repaired, and stored. Established 1850. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

THE

PIANOS— HALLET, DAVIS & CO. / KRANICH & BACH, / WM. P. EMERSON, / W. W. KIMBALL, / DUNHAM & SONS,

ORGANS— B. SHONINGER, / KIMBALL.

The above are standard instruments.

Warranted five years.

Sold on installments if required.

Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

WILL SELL MY FINE PIANO, AND GIVE BEST bargain ever offered if taken this week. Call at 192 West Jackson-st.

$180 WILL BUY A FINE NEW ROSEWOOD piano; terms, $10 monthly; fully warranted; pianos to rent. ADAM SHARP, 148 Illinois-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms, with board, $4 to $6 per week; without board, $2 to $4.

South Side.

481 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—A FURNISHED room, with or without board, for two gentlemen.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room, per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Down again; single room and board, $4 to $7. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3. Transients, $1 a day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Room and board, $6 to $8 per week; $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO daughters aged 5 and 8, declining housekeeping after May 1, desire a second floor in modern house and strictly private family on West Side; rooms must be handsomely furnished and good table provided; liberal price paid. Best references given and required. Address, stating terms, for three days, N 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING FOR A MARRIED couple, within one mile of the city; terms moderate. Good references given and required. Address by letter N 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN ON NORTH or West Side; state terms. Address N 89, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO questions asked for return of silver hunting-case watch lost by David G., polisher in factory on Jefferson-st., it being valuable as a present from a friend.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, TWO COMMON MEMORandum-books; valueless to other than myself. $ for their return to telegraph office, Grand Pacific Hotel. E. L. WAKEMAN.

LOST—SMALL, DARK-RED HAND-SATCHEL IN Wabash-av. stage on Wednesday, March 24. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at BELFORD, CLARKE & CO'S., 229 La Salle-st., under Grand Pacific Hotel.

LOST—$15 REWARD—ON MARCH 24, A LARGE greyhound dog. Reward will be paid if returned to 1703 Indiana-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 69 WELLS-ST., young cow near to calve; has short curved horns and hair off breast; return and receive reward.

STOLEN—BLACK MARE, 1,000 LBS, SHORT TAIL, splent on left foreleg, round shoes on forefeet, and top-buggy, upholstered with brown cloth, no side leather, buttonholes in back leather torn out, rubber apron fastened to the bottom. A liberal reward will be given for recovery. Inquire in basement 165 Randolph-st.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—FROM GRAND CROSSing, a bay horse, 16 hands high, with a bridle and McClellan saddle on, blind in left eye, and a collar sore on left shoulder. Report to W. D. HOWELL, 92 Third-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TRAVELING MAN WITH A GOOD TRADE will take some samples that sell to the dry goods or notion trade as extras on commission; start out this week. N 70, Tribune office.

CHILD WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL OF 3 OR 4 years of age, of pleasing appearance and good parentage, can have a good home by addressing A, Tribune office, with photo and reference.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS—WANTED TO contract for 100,000 feet clear Norway 2-inch, from 20 to 30 feet in length. Udell Wooden-Ware Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

THE TURKISH, RUSSIAN, AND ELECTRIC bath-rooms at the Palmer House have been greatly enlarged, especially in the ladies' department, and are now very elegant and attractive. Try them.

WANTED—20 OR 30 SECOND-HAND COUNTER-stools. Address WM. H. FOX, Sturgis, Mich., and state style and price.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE ELEVATOR, SECond-hand, suitable for carpet house; must be in good repair, and price reasonable. Address MORTON, DORAN & CO., 126 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD FRAME HOUSES AND stores to be moved, located south of Fulton and west of Desplaines-st. Address N 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEW OR SECOND-HAND 24-INCH Page's coffee-roaster, in good condition, all complete, to cash customer. Answer for five days N 76, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GOOD STOCK OF NEW CARRIAGES AND buggies; also second-hand carriages and phaetons in good order. H. B. HILL, 386 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SIX DUMP-CARS, FOR UNloading, etc., in good order; also good second-hand high top buggy. Inquire at office Penn. Coal Co., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEAM OF GRAY MARES 6 and 7 years old, weighing 2,000 pounds. Apply at 222 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR OF MATCHED CARriage horses, one heavy draught horse, one driving horse. 82 West Lake-st.

HEAVY DRAFT STALLION FOR SALE—THE imported English draft stallion Royal Tom, 8 years old, 17 hands high on short legs, weighs about 2,000 pounds, girths 8 feet; winner of about 20 first prizes in England, and silver and bronze medals at the Centennial; his colts are among the finest bred in America. He can be seen at the Repository of Fisher & Taylor, Wabash-av., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; fifteen years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE Peace—Office and court-room 151 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel-mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant, 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price $1, postpaid.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MARINE ENGINE, 30 inches by 11 feet, with wrought shafts, wheels, skeleton-beam, pumps, pipes, etc., all in complete running order. A bargain. Address S. L. S. N. Co., Watkins, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE BRADFIELD FOLDING TABLE—SUPPLIED by C. PRENTISS, General Agent, 175 Wabash-av.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., Patent Attorneys, 20 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE RESIDENCES, 12 ROOMS each, on South Park-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.

Also 125x164 feet adjoining.

Large residence corner Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court, and three stores in rear on Eldridge-court.

Fine marble-front residence, Sangamon-st., near Van Buren.

Several nice residences on Monroe and Washington-sts., west of Ashland-av.

Three frame dwellings on Twelfth-st., between Canal and Clinton.

Lots on Twenty-second, Moore, and Ambrose-sts., between Leavitt and Hoyne, with six very cheap cottages on Ambrose, in same block. E. R. HORD & CO., Room 6, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—37½ FEET, WABASH-AV., NORTH of Thirty-fifth-st.
120 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
131 feet, Michigan-av.; a corner.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
26¾ feet, Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st.
241 feet, South Park-av., corner of Thirty-fifth-st.
180 feet, Thirty-first-st., corner of Vernon-av.; $100.
888 feet, Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard.
J. H. GILBERT, 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, SUBstantially built, brick barn, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; possession given during April. YOUNG & SPICER, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOMES ON THE WEST Side from $4,000 to $10,000, living rooms all on same floor. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF FORTY-third-st., 150 feet front. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—202 CENTRE-AV.—2-STORY FRAME; lot 40x150; would exchange for North Side property. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEment brick residence, 632 West Monroe-st., corner of Honore; all modern improvements; lot 34x125 feet; at a bargain. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 232 ONTARIO-ST., BETWEEN Clark and Dearborn, 3-story and basement brick; 14 rooms; lot 20x100 to alley; will be sold for less than cost to build. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Branch and North Branch Canal, between Chicago-av. and North-av. Chicago Land Company, Room 3, 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES J. HOYT, 114 LA SALLE-st., Chicago:
155 Walnut-st., frame cottage, lot 35x117 feet.
49 East Twenty-sixth-st., frame dwelling, lot 30x131 feet.
Brick dwelling, northeast corner of Jefferson and Oak-sts., Village of Hyde Park.
80 acres, unimproved, in Sec. 27, Town of Worth.

FOR SALE—131X182 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., near Thirty-sixth-st.; east front. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 833 WEST CONGRESS-ST., NEAR Hoyne, two-story brick with cellar; laundry in cellar; kitchen and dining room on first floor; lot 20x135; price $3,500; terms to suit. Will sell No. 831 same price. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—72¼ ACRES IN HUGH MAHER'S Subdivision, in Sec. 15, 38, 14, fronting Sixty-third-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; one of the best investments in acre property now in market. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., HOUSE AND 30-foot lot, near Thirtieth-st., $9,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE OCTAGON STONE-FRONT house on West Adams-st., near Lincoln, at a bargain if sold this month. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 825 WEST CONGRESS-ST., NEAR Hoyne; two-story and basement brick; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 20x135; price $4,500; terms to suit. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X125 FEET, WEST MADISON-ST., with new buildings, rented for $2,180; price, $21,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL—AM OFFERING 350 Walnut-st., first-class 9-room house, with 30-foot lot, for $2,200 if taken this week. GEO. E. FOSS, 1000 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE BUSINESS LOTS ON MONroe and Adams. First-class. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTIETH-st., house and lot 26x175 feet; dining-room on parlor floor; $6,500; you will do well to investigate this. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE PROPERTY KNOWN as Maskell Hall, No. 171 to 175 South Desplaines-st. C. B. SCOVILLE, 110 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME LITTLE 2-STORY AND basement stone-front house in desirable location on South Side; well built and finished. To be elegantly papered by McGrath in modern dark-gilt paper. It sold in 1875 for $10,000 in money. Price $5,500, payable $2,000 cash and balance in five years, at 6 per cent. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR THIRTY-FIFTH-st., house and 30-foot lot, just put in order; dining-room and kitchen on the parlor floor; $43,000. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT THE CORNER OF WOODLAWN-av. and Forty-sixth-st., one of the best built houses in Hyde Park; also, seven 2-story cottages, all in the best of repair, all free of incumbrance, taxes all paid, to be sold cheaper than any property in Hyde Park; for cash or long time. C. B. DUPEE, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BRICK DWELLINGS from $1,800 to $5,000 for sale at Summerdale, on Chicago & Northwestern Railway; six miles from Court-House; lake water and modern improvements; fare 8 cents. R. GREER, 254 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LAKE SHORE RESIdence; large house and grounds with all modern improvements; one block from Kenwood Station. Apply to J. N. & F. W. BARKER, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANSton—Desirable houses and lots, and choice lots. CHASE & ADAMS, 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO RENT—OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale; the highest land and lowest price of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, owner, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—8½ ACRES ON NORTHWEST CORNER Sixty-second-st. and Woodlawn-av.; west front on Lexington-av. Trees on lot, and fine, large brick residence; $9,000. B. A. ULRICH, 110 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES, SMALL FRUIT AND house; $700, $150 down. Office days Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 56, 116 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN TOWN OF LAKE, NEAR Wabash R. R., $200; and 40 acres on Fifty-fifth-st. for $350. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—14 ACRES ON NINETY-FIFTH-ST., close to Rock Island Depot, at a bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 68 Washington-st.: Houses and lots in desirable locations on South Side. We have many inquiries from customers not suited with our present list, for values from $3,000 to $12,000. Owners are invited to call and leave descriptions.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE WITH ABOUT 12 rooms, worth about $6,000 or $8,000, between Ashland-av. and Robey-st. and Monroe and Fulton. E. R. HORD & CO., Room 6, 106 Fifth-av.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

AMOUNTS TO SUIT LOANED ON FURNITURE and pianos without removal, and other good collaterals. 161 Washington-st., Room 18.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN AT BEST RATES on city real estate. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in Chicago and vicinity, and on Illinois farms within 150 miles. B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHout removal, machinery, and other good collaterals. J. J. OWEN, 84 La Salle-st., Room 25.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal. J. C. & G. PARRY, 150 West Monroe-st.

PROPOSALS WANTED FOR A LOAN OF $150,000 by the 1st of May, on a property worth $500,000. Address K 86, Tribune office.

TO BROKERS AND AGENTS—WHO CAN PLACE silver mining stock of a first-class company, which will soon be on a dividend basis. Parties who can negotiate will be treated liberally. Address P.-O. box 2,391, New York.

WILL DISPOSE OF FOR CASH OR MERchandise three $1,000 railroad bonds. Address N 80, Tribune office.

$15,000 $10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,000, $1,000, OR any sum desired, to loan upon good city property (improved preferred) at the lowest rates. C. H. FERRY, Room 27, 86 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS INTERESTS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND exchanged. Grocery, drug, boot and shoe, and other stocks for sale. Good legitimate business openings on hand. KIMBALL & CO., 125 Clark-st., Room 29.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED, SAFE, PLEASant business, paying about $2,500 a year, with a good basis for ten times as much in the hands of an energetic man. Easy terms to the right party. Particulars at interview only, for which address N 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A PLANING MILL, SASH, door and blind factory with a large dry-kiln attached to it. Possession can be given April 1. Address Novelty Iron Works, Dubuque, Ia.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING KINDERGARDEN and English school; fine opportunity to obtain a plesant situation. 533 North Clark-st.

LAW PRACTICE FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABlished law practice, including a good collection list, at a county-seat centrally located in a prosperous and growing county in Northern Iowa. Good working library, office furniture, safe, etc. A paying business; to be sold at a bargain on account of ill health of owner. Address LAWYER, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART, ENERGETIC MAN WITH some capital to take entire charge of a promising business. Must have good references. Address N 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LIST OF 4,000 NAMES of dry-goods merchants in all the towns of the West (each with over $5,000 capital), made up in the last six months from the Mercantile Agency books; also 1,000 addressed wrappers to the same. Address N 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SODA-WATER APPARATUS, ETC.; also counters and shelves of a drug-store. Inquire at 179 East Madison-st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—A FEW DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and chains; cheap. Can be seen at C. E. DAVIES', 42 South Clark-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A FINE FRENCH WALNUT AND glass partition, 14 feet long and a good office desk. 150 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTONISHING TO ALL—MRS. FRANKS IS THE best adviser on love, marriage, absent friends, business. Call or write to 170 W. Madison-st. Fee, 50c and $1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STONE FRONTS; DINing-room and kitchen on parlor floor; furnace, gas-fixtures, and in every way complete; on Warren-av. and Oakley and Monroe-sts. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, TWO-THIRDS FURnished, on West Side, near Union Park, to parties who will board family of four. L 57, Tribune.

TO RENT—$45 PER MONTH, ELEGANT THREE-story marble-front house 585 West Jackson-st.; has all modern improvements. $35—Three-story brick, 392 West Congress-st. $30—Three-story frame, 155 Centre-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1880, $18 PER MONTH, 2-story brick house, 8 rooms, in fine order, 21 Grenshaw-st.
$18—2-story brick, 7 rooms, 27 Grenshaw-st.
$25—3-story brick, 10 rooms, 11 Grenshaw-st.
$25—3-story brick, 8 rooms, 26 Fillmore-st.
$18—2-story brick, 8 rooms, 13 Fillmore-st.
$19—2-story frame, 9 rooms, 19 Fillmore-st.
$18—3-story frame, 9 rooms, 18 Fillmore-st.
$25—3-story brick, 9 rooms, 1020 West Adams-st.
$20—3-story brick, 9 rooms, 189 Campbell-av.
Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—545 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., STONE swell-front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; gas-fixtures and furnace. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house and barn, 11 Park-av., 14 rooms; gas-fixtures and furnace; house in good repair. Inquire of R. C. ROUNSAVELL, 225 Ontario-st., and not on the premises.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—ELEGANT 4-STORY marble-front house, 213 Ashland-av.
$50—3-story brick, 11 rooms, having all modern improvements, and stable, 727 West Monroe-st.
$30—2-story frame, with large yard and good stable, 632 West Van Buren-st.
Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—$18 PER MONTH—FINE TWO-STORY brick house 436 Irving-place; $20, fine three-story brick, 966 West Polk-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—GOTHIC COTTAGE, 12 ROOMS, WITH ornamental grounds, with or without furniture, northeast corner Washington and Leavitt-sts. Apply 777 Washington-st., or Room 39 Merchants' Building.

TO RENT—BY E. B. PEASE, 142 DEARBORN-ST.; possession at once: 896 Jackson-st., 10 rooms, all modern improvements; 906 Harrison-st., 8 rooms.

South Side.

TO RENT—787 WABASH-AV. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—1057 AND 1061 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-story and basement brick houses with all modern conveniences. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—1046 AND 1048 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE-story and basement brick houses with modern conveniences and large barns. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY-sixth-st., stone front dwelling; kitchen, dining-room, library and parlor on main floor, laundry in cellar; will paint to suit; will be finished April 15. HAUGAN & LINDGREN, 57 and 59 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH—THREE-STORY marble front house, with all modern improvements, 1455 Prairie-av. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 345 COTTAGE GROVE-av.; 7 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water; $25. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR THE summer, South Side. Desirable location. J. M. BEVERLEY, 194 Clark-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

TO RENT—543 WABASH-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-st., east front, 3 stories and basement, stone-front house, about 14 rooms, with a 2-story brick barn; $1,200 a year to a responsible tenant. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOUSES—VERY NICE 7-ROOM FLAT near Lincoln Park, all conveniences, cellar and yard, $35.
6-room flat, same as above, $25.
Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., 12-room frame, all improvements, cheap.
Forrest-av., partly furnished; rent low, and sell furniture cheap.
Twenty-fifth-st., cottage brick basement, furnished, all conveniences; low to good tenant.
May-st., 2-story and basement, all conveniences, $42.50.
Fulton-st., two very nice flats, brick.
Swell and plain stone fronts, nice, on Monroe-st., Oakley and Warren-avs., $40 to $75.
Morgan-st., 2-story and basement, with stable, $40.
A constantly-increasing list in all parts of the city.
Some beautiful near-by suburban places, with large grounds, furnished and unfurnished, from $10 to $100 per month.
Property-owners wishing to rent can get good tenants through us at once.
STREET & CO., 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—THE 4-STORY BROWN-stone front dwelling, 413 Dearborn-av.; 388 and 392 Calumet-av. GEO. S. BULLOCK, 149 State-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THREE HOUSES IN MONTROSE, 8 miles from the Court-House, convenient to depot, with five acres of land each.
Five cottages on West Sixteenth-st., between Morgan and Nutt, from $10 to $12 each.
Four cottages on North Wood-st. and Clybourn-place, near Rolling Mill, cheap.
LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, CORNER WOODLAWN-av. and Forty-sixth-st., two 2-story cottages, containing 6 and 7 rooms, both in first-class order. C. B. DUPEE, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES AT WINNETKA AT $8 and upwards; have several extraordinary bargains for sale. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses at Evanston, one elegantly and very completely furnished. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS, THREE OR SIX ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with bath-room, etc., 541 West Madison-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS SUITABLE FOR SMALL FAMilies, centrally located on South Side. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FEW NICE FLATS OF 6 ROOMS corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., near horse and steam cars. A. COOK.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, WITH all conveniences, in private house on Wabash-av. north of Eighteenth-st. Address L 60, Tribune.

TO RENT—AT 291 AND 293 WABASH-AV., PLEASant and nice furnished rooms. Inquire at suite 8.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen at 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO ONE or two gentlemen; $10 per month. 84 South Morgan-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORE 108 MADISON-st., between Clark and Dearborn; one of the finest locations in the city. Apply to J. H. ANDREWS, 194 Clark-st., in forenoon.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH ASphalt floor, 16 and 18 Third-av.; also front on extension of Dearborn-st., between Jackson and Van Buren; power easily available. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 98 Franklin-st., May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT STORES CORNER Green and Madison-sts., single or double, with fixtures, or fixtures for sale. Inquire of L. BALDWIN, 202 and 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID STORE 54X80 FEET ON Franklin-st., within half block of Madison. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, WITH LIGHT DRY basement, 541 West Madison-st. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON STATE-ST., VERY DEsirable for millinery or any kind of ladies' trade. E. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 126 SOUTH Clark-st. D. G. HAMILTON, Room 1, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FROM 1ST OF MAY, ON SOUTH Market-st., near Randolph, store 20x30, and one 30x90. C. McDONNELL, 31 South Market-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE ROOM 1350 STATE-ST., from May 1. J. L. CURTIS, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK CORNER Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st.; good place for groceries, boots and shoes, dry goods, etc.; one store suitable for watchmaker. A. COOK.

Offices.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR OFFICES OR light manufacturing. 126 South Clark-st. D. G. HAMILTON, Room 1, on premises.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Branch and North Branch Canal, between Chicago-av. and North-av. Chicago Land Company, Room 3, 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE DOCK CORNER OF POLK-ST. and Fifth-av., 200 feet on the river. H. A. GOODRICH, 78 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FOR FIVE YEARS—THE SECOND, third, and fourth floors of one of the finest buildings on Wabash-av., near Madison-st.; size, 40x150, with large water elevator. Will be rented together or separately. For terms apply to N. C. THAYER & CO., 250 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR AND ROOMS IN NOS. 84 and 86 State-st., suitable for light manufacturing or general business purposes; also, store No. 70 Fifth-av. J. H. TRUMBULL, Room 48, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, EAST OF Clark-st., furnished alcove or suite of rooms without board by man and wife; (also would rent barn;) houses keeping lodgers or boarders will not reply. N 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping on the North Side, east of Wells-st., by a prompt paying tenant. Address C. J. STONE & CO., 285 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A COTtage or two-story frame house, about seven rooms South Side, east of State-st., $25. Address M 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN OR NEAR THE CITY, a small house or part of house (furnished preferred) for a family of three; state particulars. Address N 88, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. Address J. GELDER, 368 State-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at GELDER'S, 1710 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 76, 78, AND 80 EAST Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise. Advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. J. C. & G. PARRY, 150 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, BOY 18 to 20 years old; German preferred; must be quick and lively and willing to work around store; must be an A 1 penman and understand figuring, discounts, etc.; state where last employed, and if not a good penman don't waste time in answering. Address N 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE WORK; must have good references; must be a fair penman and have a good common school education; permanent employment. Applicants will state salary required. Address N 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN ACCUStomed to dry goods, in the capacity of examiner and attend to mail orders. Strict references required. Apply at the New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper and collector in a well-established office; must have some knowledge of real-estate papers, and know the business part of the city; wages low to commence with, but to the right party there is a good chance for growth. Address, giving name, salary wanted, and references, N 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GROCERY CLERK. 464 Centre-av.

WANTED—A DRUG-CLERK. CLARK AND Jackson-sts.

WANTED—AN ACCURATE, RAPID CORREspondent with knowledge of bookkeeping and office work; familiar with the paint trade. Address, with first-class references, M 2, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER. None other need apply. Address with reference, etc., N 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO TAILORS—COAT-MAKER and vest-maker; none but first-class workmen need apply. Call on or address A. LEIUS, Monmouth, Ill.

WANTED—WOOD-TURNER AT 400 SOUTH Canal-st., corner Ewing.

WANTED—TOOLMAKERS—WE WANT TEN toolmakers at our manufactory at Grand Crossing. Apply at once. Wilson Sewing Machine Co.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SIGN WRITER, TO go to Kansas City; good wages and steady work. Call at Nelson's shop, corner Clark and Adams.

WANTED—CUSTOM PANTS CUTTER. BORN, 45 South Clark-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR CARPENTERS TO work on frame building, Barry-av., Lake View, one-half block east of Dummy road and three blocks north of street-car terminus.

WANTED—TAILORS AT JOHN JONES' REpairing-rooms, 119 Dearborn-st. Best wages; steady work.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FIGURE AND LANDscape painters, steady employment, at the Northwestern Sign Works, 339 Sedgwick-st. CHAS. MATTHAI.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN; ONE WHO UNDERstands the merchant-tailoring business preferred. Apply to NICOLL THE TAILOR, Clark and Adams-sts.

WANTED—MILITARY TAILORS TO TAKE work. G. F. FOSTER, SON & CO., 4 Market-st., second floor.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 MINERS FOR MICHIGAN; GOOD wages, steady work; also 10 carpenters for framing; $2 per day; free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR WISconsin, highest wages; board $2.63 per week. 100 iron-miners, free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO introduce the most popular book ever published, "Johnson's Household Book of Nature." Come and see it. BURROWS & GAW, Room 29, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TWO SALESMEN FOR THE CITY. Room 6 Portland Block.

WANTED—AGENTS—TO SELL ON INSTALLments Webster's Unabridged Dictionary (subscription edition), Chambers' Encyclopedia, Shakspeare and Dickens' Complete Works, Waverly Novels, elegant albums, and family Bibles. Large commissions to good agents. G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE-CLEANER AND GOOD washer and man who understands fixing buggy-tops. 413 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A LIVELY SOLICITOR, GOOD TALKer; none other need answer. Address N 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS of age. Call, with references, at 47 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF PLEASANT ADdress and well recommended who is a good penman, in a real estate office, and who can lend his employer $500 or $600 on good security. Address Chicago Post-Office Box 409.

WANTED—PORTER, ONE THAT UNDERstands waiting on table, to go into the country. Call at C. MEARS & CO.'S lumber office, near Kinzie-st. bridge, from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m.

WANTED—LIVE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE TO sell a taking and profitable specialty used by everybody. Chicago Soap Company, 58 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR ILlinois. One who has trade and is familiar with teas, sirups, tobaccos, and cigars. Will receive a liberal offer. Address M 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN WITH small capital can clear $30 to $50 a week with our goods; $1 samples free. Address, with stamp, Merrill M'f'g Co., Room 2, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 271 ASHLAND-AV., NEAR VAN Buren, a tidy girl for second work; no Irish. Wages $3. Call for three days.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK FOR small family. Call at 478 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 268 North La Salle-st., corner of Chestnut.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE AS second girl, the other to take care of children. Inquire at 914 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO IS A GOOD COOK and willing to make herself useful to go to the country. Call with reference to-day (Friday) at 12 o'clock at Room 806, Palmer House.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL FOR CHAMber work and wash and iron plain clothes. Apply at 481 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO HELP IN RESTaurant. 508 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL IMmediately. Apply at Irving House, 216 and 218 Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HANDS TO WORK ON ladies' dresses; also, apprentices. 13 Harmon-court.

WANTED—FOUR WOMEN THAT CAN DO first-class work on shirts, cuffs and collars, and one who understands making starch and starching; can give steady work, and good wages, either by the piece or by the day. JOHN C. WILLIAMS, 220 Third-st., Des Moines, Ia.

Nurses.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE FOR baby 3 weeks old. Apply immediately at 355 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, RELIABLE GIRL as nurse. Apply with references at 227 North La Salle-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—LIVE BUSINESS MEN, N. B.: Do you want a pushing, energetic young man as salesman, superintendent, or confidential clerk? Hard worker. Bound to suit. Ample references and security. Address N 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE, BY A practical druggist. Best of reference. Address N 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. Gave up a good situation in the East to take up my residence in Chicago. Best of reference from late employers. Address E 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING OR REceiving clerk, or any other position where I can earn a living. Best of city references. Address N 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN possessing large experience; is an expert accountant, skilful penman, A1 correspondent, and good salesman. N 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG-CLERK BY A young man with good city experience; graduate of Ontario College of Pharmacy. Best of references given as to character and ability. Address G H G, Druggist, Toronto P.-O., Ontario.

SITUATION WANTED—IN EITHER A WHOLEsale or retail house by an Eastern man of 15 years' experience in the dry-goods business as salesman; cloth house preferred. References given. Address N 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG MAN willing to make himself useful in a store or office; writes a fair hand; quick and correct at figures. First-class references given. Call or address A C, 386 West Twelfth-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE OR REtail boot and shoe store, by young man aged 25; nine years' experience; speaks German and English. Can give first-class reference as to ability and character. N 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENed, closed, or examined, posting, etc., attended to daytime or evenings. Address N 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH a business education at anything honorable; am a fair writer and correct at figures. Reference first-class. Address L B, 323 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FAIR penman, expert at figures and speaking French fluently, wishes a position in a respectable concern. Address M 6, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GENTLEman, highly educated, speaking English and Spanish fluently, as tutor in a private family, or lessons, or any other position of confidence. N 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PHOTOGRAPHER thoroughly reliable and competent; any department. Address N 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a widower's family, in or out of the city; will the gentleman who called Wednesday at Chestnut-st. call again, as he did not see the right party. Call at 225 Chestnut-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, HONEST woman to take charge of offices or rooms. Apply at 139 Fowler-st., near Wicker Park.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW as useful companion; chief object a home; no compensation required. References given. Address N 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS groceryman to travel. Best city references given. Address N 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN from the East to go as lady's maid or to take care of an invalid. Address N 87, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CENTRAL ILLINOIS—RESIDENCE with grounds higly improved and cash for a stock of merchandise. Address M 7, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM and cash, also Western land; I want a stock of goods; mean business. Address Box 12, Milford, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR $5 OR $10 YOU CAN BUY A GOOD, PERFECT sewing-machine of any kind you want; warranted one year. At THOMPSON'S, 297 South Halsted-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Ada Cavendish. "Mercy Merrick."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. "The Galley Slave."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of James A. Herne and Katharine Corcoran. "Hearts of Oak."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Miss Katie Putnam. "Lena, the Madcap."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Mark, Past, and M. E. Degrees. Visiting companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Secretary.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 sharp. Important work. Visiting cordially invited. T. J. TUSTIN, W. M.
J. E. CHURCH, Sec.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1880.

THE highly important news that the Queen of the Netherlands is to present her spouse very soon with a pledge of tender love is cabled all the way from London.

A HEAVY snow-storm prevailed all over the New England States and the Upper Lake region yesterday which considerably impeded travel and greatly hindered traffic.

THE Republican County Conventions which have been held so far in Kentucky have resulted in favor of Grant. The blue-grass State is not so likely to contribute very largely to his election if nominated.

BY a decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office at Washington, Lake Calumet, near this city, is declared to be a navigable body of water, and not subject to entry as a part of the public domain.

RUSSIAN lawyers will not be too desirous of defending political prisoners in the future. A lawyer who recently defended a disloyal official at St. Petersburg accompanied his client to the penal establishments of Siberia.

SIX persons have been murdered by a band of Indians near Santa Barbara, N. M. The names of three of the party are known. The savages also attacked the Village of San José, but were driven off without doing any considerable damage.

IT is now almost certain that the Mayor will not veto the ordinance giving the North Side Railway Company permission to lay a street-car track on State street, and the Company promise to have cars running over the route in the course of a month or six weeks.

GEN. PAINE, Commissioner of Patents, tendered his resignation on the 18th inst., and expects to be relieved from the duties of his office about the 10th of April. He intends to resume the practice of law. There are one or two applicants for the position about to be rendered vacant.

GEN. SHERMAN maintains that the Indians of Sitting Bull's band are British subjects, and the United States has nothing to do with them, save when they commit depredations in United States territory. If the savages are hungry they should be fed by the British, and not by the United States Government.

MR. TASSE, a member of the Dominion House of Commons, is under the impression that Canadians who come to this country are the victims of American railway agents and speculators, and is sorely puzzled to discover effectual means to put an end to the practice. There is not much likelihood of his succeeding.

THE call for a National Anti-Third-Term Convention has been issued, the Convention to be held in St. Louis on the 6th of May next. The call contemplates an expression of National sentiment against a third Presidential term and the inauguration of a movement toward limiting the Presidential tenure by a constitutional amendment.

THE question to-day is whether a foolish nomination for Alderman by the Republicans of the First Ward shall insure the election of the Democratic candidate. It is a question which the Republican voters of the ward can settle in their own favor at the primaries by turning out in good force and defeating both of the unworthy aspirants who are scrambling for the office.

THE Independent Democrats of the Eighth Ward are determined, if possible, to rid themselves of the insufferable nuisance of being represented by the insufferable and pestilent demagog Lawler. THE TRIBUNE does not know anything about the nominee of the Independents, but he has a local habitation and a name, and must be very bad, indeed, if he is not greatly preferable to Lawler.

THE Czar does not feel in the best humor over the refusal of the French Government to surrender the Nihilist Hartmann, and recently took occasion to show his displeasure in a marked manner. At a military parade held quite recently in St. Petersburg the Czar was quite cordial with Lord Dufferin, the English Ambassador, but saluted Gen. Chanzy, the French Ambassador, in a cold and studiously formal manner.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been in the habit of taking frequent schooners of the exhilarating and invigorating lager, and as a consequence has grown as fat and as rotund as a North Side saloonkeeper. The doctors think he has become dangerously corpulent, and, acting on their advice, he will indulge no more in the foaming beverage. This determination speaks well for his self-denial, but many will think that he lacks patriotism in thus casting suspicion on the national drink.

THE way to throw away a chance of victory at the polls in the First Ward Aldermanic election is for the Republicans to nominate either of the two undesirable aspirants, Byrne or Warren. The way to keep the Republican organization intact and secure success is to nominate some man whom the heavy taxpayers of the ward are willing to support. There are good men who will make the run if nominated at the Republican primaries to-day, but who will not stoop to the methods resorted to by the bummer candidates to obtain the nomination. It will be easy enough to elect a Republican Alderman if a good candidate is selected, and to bring this about some effort must be put forth at the primaries to-day.

THE TRIBUNE representative interviewed President Hayes yesterday about his Presidential preferences, but failed to elicit anything definit from him, save that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances. Speaking of machine-politicians, he said the Republican party ought to nominate a man who is so strong with the people that they (the machinists) will not dare oppose him. The President expressed himself as confident that the Republican party could elect any of the candidates now before the people.

THE Board of Education at its meeting last evening agreed to lease the property at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets to a business firm who propose to erect thereon within two years a building which will cost $100,000. The rental to be paid by the firm, according to Mr. Keith, to whose exertions the arrangement is due, will be $700 per annum in excess of the rents now paid. The action of the Board is very commendable, and Mr. Keith deserves the best thanks of the people of Chicago for providing for the replacement of the present unsightly shanties by so imposing a building as the proposed one.

THE Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward, and in fact all of the good citizens of that ward and the whole city, are to be congratulated upon the nomination by the Republican Club of Mr. A. H. Burley for Alderman. As City Controller, a few years ago, Mr. Burley rendered valuable service to the municipality, with whose affairs he is familiar to a degree that would make him a most excellent Alderman. His nomination should be ratified at the primaries to-day, and doubtless will be, and the voters of the ward will eagerly avail themselves of the opportunity of being so well represented in the Common Council.

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued instructions to Commander Potter, of the Constellation, to proceed to Dublin with the cargo of provisions contributed for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland. In his letter of instruction Secretary Thompson requests the Commander to state to the Relief Committee in Dublin that the condition of the Irish people "has aroused extraordinary sympathy in the American mind"; and the cargo of the Constellation, and the large amount of money publicly subscribed in America, amounting already to about $1,200,000, is sufficient proof of the truth of the Secretary's statement.

THE Illinois Central Railroad Company will reduce its local passenger rates in this State 25 per cent after the 1st of April. The action of the Company will probably have the effect of forcing the other roads of this State to reduce their fares also. According to the State law, which, by the way, has never been enforced, the passenger rates should be only three cents per mile, or about the price which the Illinois Central will charge under the new schedule. It is thought that the Company will not lose by their action, as the increased business will more than compensate it for the reduction in fares. The Chicago & Alton has voted a similar reduction.

THE Irish-Americans of Porter County, Indiana, are beginning to ask themselves, in the language of Emery Storrs, "Why on earth do we belong to the Democratic party?" To the number of 250 they have determined to practice a little thinking for themselves, and in the future will refuse to be guided in their action by the Bourbon organ or the Bourbon bosses of that county. Now, if the Irish Democrats in New York would only have the manliness to sit down on the New York *World* and *Sun*, repudiate John Kelly and Richard O'Gorman, they would be more entitled to respect, and their brethren in Ireland would receive more sympathy.

CANADIANS have to pay rather dearly for the honor conferred on them by the presence of a Princess of the Blood in their midst. The expenses of the Governor-General's office have increased from $72,211 in 1871-'72 to $152,062 in 1878-'79. Besides, the repairs and renovations of Rideau Hall, the Governor-General's residence, have cost a considerable amount. The Canadians are glad enough to bask in the Royal sunshine; but it is quite another thing to pay so dearly for it, and report has it that their loyalty is just now undergoing a rather severe strain. There are many incipient Dilkes in the Dominion who will soon protest against the extravagance of Royalty.

TORONTO had a sensation yesterday. A discharged engineer of the *Globe* newspaper building in that city entered the private office of the Hon. George Brown, proprietor of the paper, and, on being refused a recommendation, grew insolent and was ordered out. Instead of complying, the intruder drew a revolver and attempted to shoot Mr. Brown in the breast. The latter saw the assassin's purpose, and struck down his arm so that the bullet entered the fleshy part of the leg. The would-be murderer was then seized and taken to jail, and Mr. Brown's wound was attended to by the surgeons, who pronounced it not at all serious. Mr. Brown is a prominent politician of the Dominion, and his happy escape is regarded with satisfaction by the citizens of all parties.

MR. DE COSMOS, a member of the Dominion Parliament from British Columbia, intends introducing a bill relative to Chinese immigration to his section, which, if passed, would serve as an effectual check on the coming of the Celestials. Under the provisions of De Cosmos' bill, which is modeled on the anti-Chinese law of Queensland, no vessel would be allowed to bring into port more than one Chinaman to every ten tons of the ship's cargo, and the master of the vessel would be obliged to pay $50 for every one landed. Any attempt to evade the law would subject the master to a fine of $100, besides the confiscation of his vessel to the Government. While this bill is said to meet with considerable favor, it is not probable that it will become a law this session.

THE Aldermanic fight among the Republicans of the First Ward can best be settled by defeating both Warren and Byrne at the primaries to-day. Neither of these aspirants can possibly be elected Alderman in the wealthiest ward in the city. The First Ward is, as its name denotes, the first ward in the city, and it should be represented in the Common Council by a man of character and ability. Neither Byrne nor Warren meets this requirement, and if either should receive the nomination at the primaries the Republican business-men and heavy taxpayers of the ward would undoubtedly unite on Dr. Wickersham, the Democratic candidate, who is honest, respectable, and safe. But there is no need of turning the ward over to the Democracy. The Republicans are in a majority, and if they make a good nomination can carry the ward easily. Among the names mentioned of gentlemen whom the Republicans would do well to nominate that of Mr. Beverly R. Chambers should be received with marked favor. He is not a candidate for the place, and does not want it, but if nominated would make a vigorous and successful canvass. Mr. Chambers is a native of Chicago, a large property-owner and taxpayer, and a young man of strong business capacity and fine ability. He would worthily represent the important interests of the First Ward in the Common Council, and if nominated to-day will be elected.

TAXATION OVER THE RATE OF 50 PER CENT.

The controversy in the House of Representatives over the reference of a bill amending the tariff to the Committee on the Revision of the Statutes, instead of to the Committee on Ways and Means, was brought to a close yesterday by discharging the Committee on Revision from the further consideration of the bill and referring it to Speaker Randall's Democratic Committee on Strangulation.

Among the many bills pending in the House, and providing for general and specific amendments to the tariff, is one originating with Mr. Morrison, of this State, which provides for the reduction of all duties on certain classes of goods to 50 per cent. The classes of goods embraced in the provisions of this bill are cotton goods; earths and earthenware, glassware, and plate-glass, porcelains, etc.; hemp, jute, and flax goods,—linens, floor-cloths, cordage, and sail-duck; metals and metal goods of all kinds, including manufactures of steel; sugars, molasses, and sirups; lumber and manufactures thereof; wool and woolen goods; chemicals, drugs, dyes, and a vast variety of articles falling under the general description of "sundries."

Of course the duties on these classes of goods do not exceed 50 per cent, except in the cases of a small number of articles, but the bill applies to many items where the tax ranges from 60 to 150 per cent. The object and purpose of the bill is, without interfering generally with the tariff, to make 50 per cent the maximum rate of duty on all these classes of articles. The tariff contains many provisions imposing a specific duty per yard, or per pound, or per dozen, and, in addition, an *ad valorem* duty. Thus, certain kinds of cotton cloth pay a duty of 6¼ cents per square yard and 10 per cent *ad valorem*,—both duties amounting to 68 per cent; thread on spools is taxed 6 cents per dozen and 30 per cent, equaling 71 per cent; certain wools are taxed 32 cents per pound and 30 per cent, equaling 99 per cent; blankets at 40 cents per pound and 35 per cent, equaling 96 per cent; and thus, throughout the tariff, these double taxes are imposed for the special benefit of a few persons making these kinds of goods. The effect of this bill will simply be to make 50 per cent the maximum duty on all these classes of goods. That bill has been twice rejected by the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee refused to report the bill back, even adversely, thus depriving the House of any opportunity to vote for or against it.

The general duty of 50 per cent does not convey the whole extent of the tax. An imported article paying a duty of 50 per cent has also to pay the cost of the foreign transportation, the ocean freights, the cost of exchange, the commission, the Custom-House, warehouse, and brokers' fees, and the importer's profits. Thus, where an importation of goods costs in the foreign market $1,000, the duty, at 50 per cent, is $500; the freight and other charges 10 per cent, or $100; and the importer's commission 20 per cent, or $200,—making the cost of the goods on the market $1,800,—an advance of 80 per cent on the price paid to the foreign manufacturer. Is not 80 per cent a sufficient margin of protection to the American manufacturer against the competition of the foreigner? When it is remembered that many of these duties are as high as 120 per cent, and others range between that rate and 60 per cent, the reader can understand how enormous is the tax against the repeal or reduction of which the Democratic House and the Democratic Committee of Ways and Means have usurped the power of National legislation.

CORRUPT RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

It is said that Mr. French, Government Auditor of Pacific Railroad Accounts, is engaged in looking up authority of law for condemning the contract between the Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whereby the former agree to pay the latter a subsidy of $110,000 a month for the privilege of dictating the steamship rates. It is also said that, while the railroads and the Steamship Company have been acting under this agreement since March 1, the contract has not been actually ratified, and will not be executed until its validity shall be passed upon by the United States authorities. In case the legal officers of the Government shall hold the contract to be unlawful, the railroads will, it is alleged, go before Congress and ask a formal approval of the corrupt arrangement. This would be a startling piece of impertinence, but one that the railroad monopolists would be entirely capable of committing. When Jay Gould consolidated the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific Companies with his Union Pacific corporation, he endeavored to exclude the Government Directors from the counsels of the new organization on the ground that the Government had no claim to representation in the affairs of one of the Companies that had been taken into the consolidation. So preposterous an attempt to nullify Government rights indicates that Messrs. Gould and Huntington will not hesitate to ask Congressional indorsement of a deliberate arrangement to deprive the people of natural competition on the high seas and to swindle them by extortionate charges.

The Attorney-General of the United States is said to base his objection to the validity of the Pacific Mail contract upon the following provision of law passed in 1874:

> No new stock shall be issued, or mortgages or pledges made, on the property or future earnings of the Company [Union Pacific] without leave of Congress, except for the purpose of funding and securing debt now existing or the renewals thereof. Any Director or officer who shall pay or declare, or aid in paying or declaring, any dividend or creating any mortgage or pledge prohibited by this act shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, and by a fine not exceeding $5,000.

It is pretended by the Union Pacific managers that this law does not apply to the arrangement with the Pacific Mail Company, because the earnings of the railroads will be increased by the proposed monopoly, instead of being pledged or involved in any way. Perhaps the reply is a good one. But it seems to be entirely unnecessary for the Attorney-General to appeal to this or any other statute for the purpose of invalidating the contract. The Attorney-General should take the broad ground that the compact is in violation of public morals and in the nature of a conspiracy against the public welfare. This is sufficient reason—in fact, a better reason than the technical violation of some statute—for disapproving the contract, and there is little question but the courts will take the same view of the matter if they shall ever have the opportunity to pass upon it. A public corporation certainly has no moral or legal right to enter into any arrangement with the avowed purpose of exacting unfair and unreasonable charges from the people by whose sufferance it exists. This is still truer in the case of a corporation whose property was constructed from public moneys and lands donated for the benefit of the people.

The short and direct way to secure the abrogation of the corrupt agreement between the railroads and the Steamship Company is for Congress to exercise the right reserved in the Union Pacific charter and in consideration of the grants to the other Pacific Railroads to regulate the rates charged by these corporations. If the public interest were protected in this matter there would be no temptation for the railroads to give a gratuity of $1,320,000 a year to the Steamship Company. A maximum rate should be fixed upon the basis of the value of the railroad property and the cost of operating it; then the companies would have no margin to give away to competing steamship companies; the steamship companies would then seek to earn dividends upon their own investment, and the public would enjoy the benefit of the natural competition there would be for the business. If Messrs. Gould and Huntington actually think of applying to Congress for ratification of their corrupt contract, they should be met at the threshold with a Congressional regulation of the Pacific Railroad charges; in such case the country would be spared the disgrace of having the National Congress petitioned to become a party to a conspiracy against the rights of the people.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has made a summary disposition of the case of the City of Chicago against David A. Gage, and the sureties on his official bond, as Treasurer of the City of Chicago. Gage was Treasurer during two terms of two years each. When his second term expired he was unable to pay over the public funds in his hands, amounting to about $587,000. Subsequently this deficiency was somewhat reduced, and suit was brought by the city to recover the indebtedness. The defense was mainly made by the persons who had signed his official bond; the case was tried in the Circuit Court, and a verdict was given for the city; on an appeal, the Appellate Court reversed this finding, and now the Supreme Court, reversing the decision of the Appellate Court, remands the case to the Circuit Court, with directions to enter judgment for the city on the original verdict. This terminates legal proceedings in the matter. The deficiency or defalcation was made public in December, 1873, and the business has, in one form or another, been in the courts from that time to the present. The next proceeding on the part of the city will be to collect the money. How far this is practicable or probable time will develop.

ENGLISH SENTIMENT ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The comments of the English press generally upon the President's message and the Congressional resolutions applying the Monroe doctrine to the construction of the Interoceanic Canal indicate a disposition to acquiesce in the attitude which the American Government has assumed for the time being. Perhaps this mild and complacent reception of the rather premature and brusque assertion of the American claim to a predominating influence in any canal project is due to a certain English satisfaction at seeing the French *entrepreneurs* snubbed. The English experience in the Suez Canal, which M. de Lesseps constructed, will sufficiently account for this feeling. The London *Telegraph* says that, while the English Government usually permits foreign investments of English capital to take care of themselves, "French Ministers follow French money lent abroad with a constant vigilance and an almost nervous solicitude." The same journal forecasts an actual interference and possibly military occupation of the Isthmus in case of any danger or apprehension of injury to French capital invested in the canal, and says it is obvious that no European investors "would trust their money to the tender mercies of Nicaragua or Honduras, but would rely on the strong arm of their own Government in case of need." This theory is a virtual indorsement of President Hayes' position so far as the construction of the Isthmus canal by French capital is concerned. The most which the *Pall Mall Gazette* says is that the conflict of opinion in regard to the matter "may lead to important political consequences for which the British Government ought to be prepared." The London *Globe* and other journals merely chronicle the state of American feeling, as indicated by the President's message and the resolutions introduced into Congress, and present the American arguments in their strongest light. These expressions from the English press generally would indicate that there is no disposition in Great Britain to dispute the broadest interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. Nevertheless, if the American Government should undertake by subsidy or otherwise to establish American predominance in the construction of an interoceanic canal, instead of merely protesting against the French project, the English would not be slow to invoke the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as an obstacle, and there might be some such spirit of resistance as the *Standard*, the Tory organ, recently expressed. The comments of the English press indicate, however, that any effort on the part of the United States Government to terminate this treaty will be received in a friendly way, and that, in the event of its termination, there will be no formidable opposition on the part of the English Government or the English people to the broad interpretation which President Hayes has put upon the Monroe doctrine.

THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

Many must have noticed the resemblance between the progress of the Irish land agitation and the agitation which in this country ended in the downfall of slavery. The Abolitionists were at first not really what their later acquired name might indicate. They wanted only to restrict slavery, to confine it within the districts and States where it existed; and it was not until the second year of the War,—1862,—when the slaves captured in battle by the National troops were returned to their owners as chattels, that the manhood and the public sentiment of the North revolted against human slavery. Then the great anti-slavery agitators found the time had come to declare in favor of the liberty and enfranchisement of the negroes.

The history of the Irish land agitation commences with the formation of the Independent Opposition party in 1852 under Charles Gavan Duffy and Frederick Lucas, the brother-in-law of John Bright, who, though member for an Irish county, was an Englishman by birth. Duffy and Lucas only demanded compensation for unexhausted improvements in case of eviction, and it was not until the election of 1868 that the program of the Irish tenant farmers became "fixity of tenure at rents to be determined by arbitration." This platform was the creation of Archbishop McHale, and it was not until the advent of Mr. Parnell into the Irish political arena that the question of rooting the tenants in the soil as proprietors became the farmers' doctrine. For the first time since the confiscation the Irish leaders have taken a stand on a logical and comprehensive platform, and declared that the soil of Ireland belongs rightfully to the people. They admit that possession has in some degree given the landlords a sort of vested interest, and they offer to pay them a fair compensation now. They demand that the Government, which has been instrumental in robbing them of their lands, shall aid in enabling them to become its owners. The idea is attempted to be scouted by the present landlord Government of England, and a great howl is raised by them about the invasion of the rights of property, confiscation, unconstitutional and illegal action, just as the Southern slaveholders and their Government howled against the Abolitionists. But it is evident that, notwithstanding the prolonged and general abuse to which Mr. Parnell and his party have been subjected, there must be very sweeping changes in the system of Irish land tenure. The Irish people, with the exception of the landlords and their hangers-on, Dublin Castle and its toadies, are united in favor of a change. For the first time in the history of Irish elections *every* Ulster constituency is being contested by a Land Reformer, and with excellent chances of success in most places. The daily press, the weekly periodicals, and the monthly and quarterly magazines are filled with discussions on the subject; the leading thinkers of England have given the matter serious attention; political economists like John Bright, Leonard Courtenay, Prof. Kinnear, and Prof. Thorold Rogers have pronounced in favor of radical changes; even conservative men like Matthew Arnold and Dr. Malcolm McColl have spoken boldly on the matter. The American newspapers of the East which, following the example of the New York *Herald*, had pronounced in favor of the landlords and against Mr. Parnell, are swinging around the circle and commencing to advocate the cause of the tenant. Mr. James Redpath's letters in the New York *Tribune*, and that paper's editorial indorsement of them, are very significant. Indeed, we will not be at all surprised if the *Herald* flops one of these days, and swears that it has been all along on the side of the tenantry. The determination, the spirit, the independence of the Irish land agitators, which have advanced the movement thus far, are not likely to be barren of results, no matter which party succeeds to power during the coming elections.

Should the Tories succeed, they will be obliged to make changes to satisfy their Episcopalian supporters in Ulster. The landlords, too, are not so blind to the signs of the times as not to yield much, fearing lest they might lose all, for there is little doubt that, should they fail to meet the present demands in some shape now, the time will come when the tenantry will offer them less. The English and Scotch farmers, generally slow of movement and rather befuddled in their political notions, are showing signs of action and some degree of comprehension. If the Liberals succeed they will advance very far to meet Mr. Parnell, for many reasons. Without the aid of Mr. Parnell they cannot possibly retain power for a very long time, and even if that were not the case the love of justice so characteristic of Mr. Bright and Mr. Gladstone and the English Radicals would impel them to deal with the question in no dainty spirit. The men who had the temerity to disestablish the Irish Church will not quail at the idea of disestablishing its twin evil,—Irish landlordism.

GARFIELD'S SUDDEN CONVERSION.

Gen. Garfield is now an ultra Protectionist, but he was not always so. Up to the time of the late Senatorial election in Ohio he was known as a revenue reformer. His own speeches in Congress define his position on this subject very clearly. On the 1st of April, 1870, he delivered a set speech on the tariff question in which these sentiments were expressed:

> A large majority of the great thinkers of the present day are leading in the direction of what is called free trade.
>
> The tendency of modern thought is toward what is called free trade.
>
> In so far as the doctrine of free trade is a protest against the old system of oppression and prohibition it is a healthy and worthy sentiment.
>
> I reject the narrow view which considers "industry" any one particular form of labor. I object to any theory that treats the industries of the country as they were treated in the last census, when we had one schedule for "agriculture" and another for "industry."
>
> We ought to do for the tariff laws what we did in 1866, 1867, and 1868 for the internal revenue laws, when we removed taxes from the separate processes and imposed them mainly on completed products.
>
> Duties should be so high that our manufactures can fairly compete with the foreign product, but not so high as to enable them to drive out the foreign article, enjoy a monopoly of the trade, and regulate the price as they please. This is my doctrine of protection.

March 10, 1871, Mr. Garfield urged the repeal of the absurd duty on coal. May 8, 1872, he demanded the abolition of the injurious tax on salt. May 16, 1872, he remarked on a proposition to materially reduce the duty on books and printed paper:

> I do implore this Committee [of the Whole] to strain to come as near to free books as is compatible with the rights of *all* concerned. And when I say all, I mean the writer of books, the printer of books, and the readers of books. I regret that any necessity exists for putting shackles on what ought to be in the larger view of the subject as free as the air we breathe. I would have popular books, the Bible and the general educational literature of the country, as nearly free as possible.

In 1878 Mr. Garfield made two more full speeches on the tariff question, repeating his former opinions. He desired then, as before, to be known as a moderate Protectionist, or revenue reformer, opposed to every form of tariff prohibition; and was so recognized up to the time of the Senatorial election in Ohio last winter.

The exact date of Garfield's conversion to prohibitory taxes was Dec. 15, 1879. On that day he wrote a letter to Senator Beer, of Ashland, one of his supporters in the Ohio Legislature, representing himself as deeply pained at the reports that had gone abroad about his soundness on the prohibitory tariff issue. He admitted that he was a member of the Cobden Club, and that this Club believed in free trade; but averred that he had joined it innocently and ignorantly, and was sorry for it! This matter, he added, had been repeatedly explained to the iron-mongers in the southern end of his district, and they had agreed to overlook it and support him. He begged Senator Beer to correct "the erroneous impression." Senator Beer apparently did so, and Garfield was chosen Senator practically without opposition by the Republican caucus.

Since this election Mr. Garfield has been numbered among the extreme Prohibitionists in Congress, and has voted to stifle discussion and postpone action on every proposition to ameliorate the oppressive features of the tariff that has come before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Garfield, who once made an able speech in favor of free salt, and against tariff-prohibitions, now combines with the salt and pulp monopolists, and other tariff-prohibitionists, to smother all measures for a reform of the revenue system. He who once pleaded so eloquently for free books is now the chief enemy of free paper,—the raw material of book-making. He does this, moreover, at a time when our bonds, bearing only 4 per cent interest, command a premium and we have a large surplus revenue; whereas he was most positive as a reformer in 1866, when the country was staggering under the burden of an enormous debt, and 6-per-cent bonds could not be sold at par. If Mr. Garfield can make his record appear consistent and reasonable to himself and to the country, he will be a fortunate man. At any rate, he has his Senatorship. We only hope he will be satisfied always that he has not paid for it too high a price.

MR. H. R. ELLIOT, Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, allows himself to be imposed upon by one of Sherman's lackeys,—Tom Nichol, of Wisconsin,—who filled him with ridiculous lies about the editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, of which the following is a sample:

> Mr. Nichol informs me that in the winter of 1877-'78 Mr. Medill, the editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, called upon Secretary Sherman at his office in the Department to urge the abandonment of the resumption policy [!], holding that it would ruin the country [!], etc., but was told by Mr. Sherman that he was determined to execute the law unless Congress repealed it. Mr. Medill denounced the Secretary's course vehemently, and threatened to combine certain influences to "break him down" if he persisted in adhering to the resumption policy. The interview, on Mr. Medill's part, was a stormy one.

The only "storm" in the imaginary "interview" was in the excited brain of the liar who invented it.

We had supposed that Nichol was a man of some little sense and information, but, if he is correctly reported, he shows himself to be a dense ignoramus. In the first place, John Sherman is not the law-making power nor the Executive of the Nation, but merely the President's head clerk of the Treasury Bureau, placed there to execute the law and enforce the President's wishes and policies.

2. If the editor of THE TRIBUNE had desired the "abandonment of the resumption policy" he would have appealed to Congress to repeal the Resumption act, and not to Mr. Hayes' Treasury clerk, who had no power or authority in the premises, except to execute the law as he found it under the orders of the President.

3. THE TRIBUNE at that time was battling vigorously against both the Democrats and Greenbackers, who wanted the Resumption law repealed. It insisted on letting the law stand, and on remonetizing silver in order to make resumption of specie-payments easy and successful.

4. At the time referred to by Nichol, greenbacks had reached 98 to 98¾, and only lacked a cent or two of being at par with coin, and the long agony of returning to specie-payments was almost over, and the "promised land" of reviving prosperity was in plain sight. How absurd to be urging an abandonment of the resumption policy when it was on the eve of complete triumph and more than two-thirds of Congress were resolved to remonetize silver in defiance of the opposition both of Sherman and Hayes. If the man Nichol had said the editor of THE TRIBUNE had urged Sherman to abandon his opposition to remonetizing silver, as the resumption policy would not be a perfect success without the aid of silver coin, while the assertion would still be untrue as a conversation had with Sherman, it would be strictly true as editorial advice, for it was given him repeatedly in that shape. John Sherman was a goldite all through the remonetization struggle between Congress and the President, and has continued to be one ever since. He is not only hostile to silver as money to pay debts, but he wants the debt-paying quality of 360 millions of greenbacks abolished, and the legal-tender money of the United States contracted to the comparative handful of gold in the country. This deadly constriction proposition receives the approval of the Shylock class, but it evokes no enthusiasm in the West, and hence there is no "boom" for the Treasury icicle, nor will one be created by the silly, shallow mendacity of his hired henchmen. If John Sherman's crazy contraction scheme had been indorsed by Congress the country to-day would be in the hands of the Sheriff or the Commune.

THERE ought to be a change in the basis of representation in the National Convention of the Republican party. There is no party in any State, that in providing for a State Convention, makes the basis of the representation of counties, parishes, or districts according to the number of members of the Legislature from the county, parish, or district, but the representation is in proportion to and based upon the party vote in each district.—*Iowa State Register.*

Our esteemed contemporary is mistaken. There is just one State in which the practice of giving equal representation in Republican conventions to Democratic and Republican counties prevails. That State is Pennsylvania, which, under the dictation of Don Cameron, led off for the ex-President. It is an historical fact, which can be proved by the records, that all the Democratic counties in Pennsylvania were solid for Grant, and the heaviest Republican counties for Blaine; and the former nullified the latter to a great extent, both having equal representation. Had a different system prevailed, Cameron would never have had his beggarly majority of twenty in the Harrisburg Convention. Of course the *Register* understands that the third-term issue is to be forced upon the Republican party, if at all, by Democratic counties and States. But it is well to have this point about Pennsylvania cleared up.

THE Hon. Jacob Mueller, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, and now the controlling spirit around the *Waechter am Erie* office, of Cleveland, the leading German daily paper of Northern Ohio, has been making a careful study of the German feeling in Ohio, especially in the northern part, on the Presidential question. Mr. Mueller says that from his observations and knowledge of the German character, he is satisfied that nothing can take place which would reconcile the feelings of the Germans to Gen. Grant. They are dead set against him, and under no circumstances would vote for him. If he be the Chicago nominee Ohio will surely give the Democratic candidate from 25,000 to 50,000 majority, and the chances would be good for the majority to reach even 75,000.

"Why, sir," said the ex-Lieutenant-Governor, "I candidly believe that Grant would not get fifty votes among all the Germans of Cleveland. In fact I have not seen one who has said that he would vote for him. Personally I am as much opposed to Gen. Grant's nomination as any one can be, because I think his reëlection would be a very bad precedent. I should like to see Washburne nominated. I believe he would make a good President, and would be acceptable to the German voters of this country, but nothing can happen which will make Grant acceptable."

THE negroes are moving out of the Bloody Brook districts in the South quite as largely now as they were a year ago. The only difference is that the leading newspapers down there suppress the facts. But items like these from the country press tell their own story:

> We do not think that many negroes have gone from here directly to Kansas, but their tendency is towards the Mississippi bottoms, doubtless with a view on the part of a large proportion of them to work their way to this African Canaan by the cheaper water route.—*Macon (Ga.) Beacon.*
>
> A short time ago a car-load of negro emigrants embarked from this place, bound for the promised land of Kansas, and on last Tuesday over one hundred more took the train, bound for the same destination.—*Kosciusko Star.*
>
> We rarely hear of the exodus in Adams County. Washington and Issaquena Counties have as much labor as they desire, and land is held at a higher rate per year in those counties than in some others. Yazoo County and Tensas Parish complain of lack of laborers.—*Natchez (Miss.) New Era.*

Adams, Washington, and Issaquena are counties in which the negroes are well treated and have a share of the local offices. Yazoo County was the scene of the Barksdale-Dixon murder, and Tensas Parish witnessed the last negro massacre in Louisiana. The blight is on it and Yazoo.

THURLOW WEED, the "dean" or senior editor of American journalism, went up to Albany the other day and wrote an editorial for the *Journal* on its fiftieth anniversary, in which he thus counsels the Republican party at the present juncture:

> Delegates to the National Convention should be left free to respond to the public sentiment as they find it when they assemble. [The machine has "instructed" the New York delegation.] It is not the man so much as the *cause* that should be considered in the selection of a candidate for President. The party ought not to be demoralized by exciting and acrimonious conflicts about candidates. The welfare of our country requires the election of a Republican President. The duty of Republicans and their delegates to the National Convention is to reach a nomination by methods and in a spirit that will secure a united, zealous, and hearty support of their nominee, whether it be Grant, Blaine, Sherman, Washburne, Edmunds, Fish, Evarts, Windom, or Booth.

It is understood that Weed's preferences lie between Washburne and Blaine.

WHILE it is the duty of the Republicans throughout the entire city to devote proper attention to the primary meetings that are to be held to-day, it is especially the interest of the taxpayers of the Second Ward to put in an appearance at their primary meeting, in view of the charge that an effort will be made to run it indirectly in the interest of Pat Sanders, the Democratic candidate for Alderman. The Second Ward Republican Club has placed Mr. Henry F. Billings in nomination. He is an old citizen of the ward, a property-owner, and a business-man of good standing. If he shall receive the nomination at the primary meeting by a large vote, that fact will discourage any bolt, and he can be elected. Every Republican resident of the ward should on this account make an effort to cast his vote at the primary.

THERE will be a sharp contest for Alderman at the primaries to-day in the Fourth Ward between the friends of Ald. H. E. Mallory and ex-Ald. Clark. As the ward gives something over two to one votes for the Republican ticket, there is not the same nervous apprehension of disastrous consequences from a little faction fighting. The Fourth is one of the wards where the Republicans can indulge in the luxury of kicking, scratching, biting, and bolting, and still have the ticket elected by a "large majority." But we don't know of any good reason why Ald. Mallory should not be reëlected. He has made a very fair record, served his ward faithfully, and two terms is the general rule where men behave well in office.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says, and is positive about it, that if Grant is nominated again Hamilton County will give 5,000 majority against him; Montgomery, 2,000; and Butler, 2,500,—enough to give the third term in Ohio a black eye of the most serious magnitude.

AT the meeting of the Directors of the Barataria Ship-Canal Company in Memphis Monday, Capt. Cowdon made one of his forcible and energetic speeches. He had maps on hand to show that the constant Gulf fill and bar advance since 1720, at Southwest Pass, to 1874 had been seventeen miles, and that from 1838 to 1874 the fill of the Gulf at that pass had been 620 feet, ten miles out in the Gulf. He also showed that at South Pass out two miles in the Gulf from the end of the jetties, the fill was going on and a new bar forming, which would be within ten feet of the surface in less than ten years. He spoke of the advantages, not only to New Orleans and Memphis, but the entire valley, that would soon result from a deep and permanent outlet, such as only could be secured by the Barataria Ship-Canal. He said it could be constructed for the twentieth part of what the Suez Canal cost, and pay its owners more actual money in one year than the Suez Canal pays in four years. The Memphis *Avalanche* says: "All in all, it was a glorious meeting."

ALD. DIXON, in opposing the increase to $2 per 1,000 feet for West-Side gas, intimated pretty pointedly that Mr. Billings was not making much money by rejecting the $1.65 per 1,000 which the Council had previously voted to be paid. The expense of persuading a certain class of Aldermen that $2 should be paid, Dixon thought, would not be much less than 35 cents per 1,000 feet, which the city would lose. Dixon threw out another insinuation that some of the Aldermen who had voted for the $1.65 rate did so for the purpose of being "persuaded" by the West-Side Gas Company to reconsider that vote and raise it to $2. The Aldermen who were referred to merely coughed and asked him *sotto voce* what he proposed to do about it.

THERE seems to be an impending danger that Phocion Howard will be a candidate for Congress in the Fourteenth District of this State. In answer to a newspaper paragraph on the subject, Phocion writes to the Hoopeston *Chronicle* as follows:

> In explanation I will say that it is my intention to make a contest before the people for a seat in Congress in the event that the Cincinnati Convention renominates Samuel J. Tilden. If, on the contrary, the Convention should nominate some emasculated old politician like David Davis, or some soft-money idiot like Allen G. Thurman, why then I'm out on a grounder. Truly, PHOCION HOWARD.

THE Chairman of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, whom the Providence *Journal* vouches for as "a cautious and trustworthy man," officially declares that English manufacturers have paid agents in New England for the purpose of promoting strikes among the mill operatives. The Hartford *Courant* scents "British gold" afar off, and thinks "the enthusiasm of certain American politicians and newspapers for" revenue-reform can be traced to this source. Ah! ha! British Gold! British Gold! Track the perjured villains to their lairs!

MR. GARSON, who had been tendered a Democratic nomination for Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, very sensibly declined the proffered honor and urged his brother Democrats to unite on Mr. Imhoff, the Independent candidate as the only way to defeat the alien red-flag Communist candidate, Stahl. Last spring the Republicans and Democrats together polled 1,321 votes and the Communists 1,313. United they stand, divided they fall. They can clean out the Communists if they pull together, but not otherwise.

SAM MCDOWALL, who for twenty years and more was a well-known citizen of Chicago, and who during the most of that time was the Western agent of the Sisby Manufacturing Company, moved to Leadville, some eighteen months ago, and has been nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Mayor of that young and enterprising city. The value of a business experience in Chicago seems to be appreciated by the wide-awake people of Leadville.

SEVERAL of the bummer members of the Council who pay no taxes, perform no labor, follow no business, and have no visible means of support, are imploring the voters of their wards to reëlect them to the Council, as they cannot make a living at anything else, and will be left without income for the sustenance of their families and the payment of their grog if they are dropped from the Council.

THERE'S one hope, and only one, for Sam Tilden in the South. If he will get up a mock duel with "Moses" Marble, or spit in ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer's face, or dance an Irish jig on John Kelly's abdomen, the boys will know he's a true son of chivalry and vote for him; otherwise not. The indelible stain of the craven submission of three years ago must be wiped out.

THE Rhode Island Democratic delegates are as a body unpledged. Individually a majority favor Tilden for first choice, with Bayard, Jewett, or Hendricks for second choice. Some, however, are violently opposed to Tilden, and his managers need not look for solid support from Rhode Island.

PHIL SHERIDAN once said that if he owned Texas and another place, he would rent out Texas and live in the other place. He is now making fast time for Chicago, which is not a compromise residence, but a place for good men who don't have to choose between evils.

IN saying that Mr. John B. Jeffery, job superintendent of the *Journal*, had effected a lease of the entire establishment, THE TRIBUNE had no intention of conveying the idea that he had leased the sensational department of the concern,—only "the old reliable" end of it.

ANSWER to Anxious Democrat: No; Jo Blackburn's memorable observation was not "He who rallies is a bastard and he who shouts is jammed," but "He who dallies is a dastard and he who doubts is damned." Everything depends on the alliteration.

BY a union of the Republicans and Democrats in the Fifth Ward last spring the Communist candidate, the blatant blatherskite Morgan, got laid on the shelf. A similar union this time will fix another Communist in the same way.

WHEN Coffroth said Blackburn was a traitor to his country, and Blackburn rejoined that Coffroth was a traitor to his party, both told the truth. But they were in heat and not strictly accountable for the inadvertence.

OHIO was raked with a fine-tooth comb for an original Grant man, and at last Stanley Matthews was discovered, but a similar search in Connecticut has been barren of result.

TWENTY-NINE journals are now published in this country exclusively by colored men,—a most creditable showing for a race only seventeen years out of slavery.

SPEAKING of pulp, what condition will Congressmen Miller and Russell be in after their noses have been put to the grindstone?

"HE who dallies is a dastard," observed Mr. Blackburn, and immediately Sam Tilden falls into a train of sombre musings.

TAMMANY has secured 250 rooms at Cincinnati, and Sam Tilden can't crowd his enemies into back garrets, as he hoped to do.

GRADUALLY it dawns on the Senatorial mind that some States in the Union are not owned in Washington.

ALL the Aldermen who pay no taxes, and make their living by blackmail, are candidates for reëlection.

A NEW National Bankrupt law would be a boon to stock-gamblers.

BLEEDING Kansas won't open any veins for Grant.

PERSONALS.

A very sad incident occurred in a Michigan town one day last week, the local paper being issued without an editorial on "The Question of the Hour."

"Mr. Tennyson"—We cannot print your poem, "Where Is My Boy?" The chances are, however, that he is in the back alley assisting to open the base-ball season.

Mr. Tilden's pretty niece is to be Queen of the May at a celebration near Yonkers. The old gentleman would make a great jack, in case there is one missing from the deck.

Wives of great men all remind us
We make our wives sublime,
By the purchase of spring bonnets,
If we purchase them in time.

Forney's Progress copies the following epitaph from a tomb near Versailles: "Except in 1859, during which for several days she took lessons on the piano, her life was without stain."

THE RAILROADS.

Consolidation of the Grand Trunk Extension Roads.

Can a Pool Abrogate a Contract? —Chicago, Rockford & Northern.

The Illinois Central and Alton Reduce Passenger Rates to Three Cents a Mile.

THE CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK.

General-Manager Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, and the other officials and stockholders of this road now in the city, held the last one of a series of meetings for the purpose of consolidating the Northwestern Grand Trunk, Chicago & Northeastern Michigan Railroad, Indiana Railroad, and Chicago & Southern or Illinois Railroad, which together form the Grand Trunk extension to this city from Port Huron, into one company to be known as the "Chicago & Grand Trunk." Meetings have been held during the last few days at Detroit, Valparaiso, Lansing, and other points, as required by the charters of the various companies, and the meeting in this city was the last one of the series, and the consolidation was finally decided upon, and articles of incorporation for the "Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company" will at once be filed with the Secretaries of State of the various States through which the road runs. It was also decided that the Northwestern Grand Trunk, or the Chicago & Grand Trunk, as it will hereafter be known, shall issue its bonds for $20,000 per mile of its road, to be secured by mortgage on its property and franchises. Mr. Hickson and party will remain in the city until this evening, when they will return to the East.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Mr. Hickson at the Palmer House last evening and asked him whether there was any truth in the dispatch from New York in yesterday's papers, which stated that the new Grand Trunk was to be admitted to the east-bound pool.

Mr. Hickson replied that, as far as he was concerned, nothing had been done to join the trunk-line pool. The dispatch stated that the trunk lines had decided to admit the new Grand Trunk; that is, that they would give it a percentage of the business out of Chicago. But the Grand Trunk had not said that it would accept the proposition of the trunk lines. Of course, he would not say that he would not join the trunk-line pool under any circumstances. If the trunk lines would offer the Grand Trunk such a percentage of the Chicago business as it considered itself entitled to, he could not refuse without injuring the interests of the stockholders of his road. He felt confident that then ew line could take care of and was entitled to a large share of the Chicago business, and on no consideration would he accept less than what he believed himself entitled to. He knew full well that the trunk-line managers were not friendly to his road, and that they would make no concession unless compelled to do so. His road would be well able to take care of itself no matter what action the trunk lines might take. While he was anxious to serve the best interests of the owners of his road, at the same time he would not neglect the best interests of the Western shippers, and always do the best for them he could.

Mr. Hickson also stated that he was unalterably opposed to Fink's scheme of establishing uniform through rates to European ports. He believed that Fink's scheme was against the interests of his Company as well as of the Western shippers, and his road would therefore continue to make through rates from Chicago to European points no matter what the trunk lines might do in this matter. Mr. Hickson was also asked over which line his road would come into the city, and he said that most likely the Western Indiana would be used from Twenty-sixth street into the heart of the city.

It may also be stated in this connection that before coming to this city Mr. Hickson had an interview with Gov. Ashley, of the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad, at Ann Arbor. Mr. Hickson is reticent regarding this matter, but it is understood that the conference had reference to a contemplated extension of the Ann Arbor Railroad to Pontiac, to meet there the Michigan Air-Line, which would connect the two roads with the Grand Trunk at Port Huron by way of Rochester.

MISSOURI RIVER POOL.

C. W. Smith, Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; J. C. McMullin, General Manager of the Chicago & Alton; and Commissioner J. W. Midgley, returned from St. Louis yesterday, where they had been to participate in the meeting of the arbitrators to award the percentages of the St. Louis lines under the Southwestern pooling arrangement. The dispatches from St. Louis regarding the meeting had been very meagre, and, consequently, it was necessary to find out from the above parties what had been really done at the meeting. But it was up-hill work to get anything out of them. They all claimed to be pledged not to reveal the award made by the arbitrators. The figures reported in the St. Louis dispatch, which made the award 40 per cent to the Missouri Pacific, 35 per cent to the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and 25 per cent to the Chicago & Alton, they claimed to be false. They said the St. Louis reporters tried to get them to reveal the awards, but they refused, and they said they would guess at it, and so they did. All entreaties, however, to get them to reveal the percentages and have the false report of the St. Louis falsifiers corrected were without avail. They remained dumb as oysters. They would not even answer in a straightforward manner even the question whether the awards were satisfactory to the various roads. It was evident from their demeanor that the award was not satisfactory, and that one or two of the roads would ask for another arbitration, which would have to take place prior to July 1. If the decision then is not satisfactory, the party dissatisfied can withdraw from the Association after ninety days' notice, which, of course, would break up the pool. In any event the present arbitration must stand until July 1.

In spite of his ill-success with the above parties, the reporter was determined to get at the bottom of the mysterious affair, and find out the real percentages awarded by the various roads. His efforts were finally rewarded with success, and THE TRIBUNE is enabled to give the percentages awarded to the various roads leaving from St. Louis to Missouri River points. The award made is as follows: Missouri Pacific, 41.9 per cent; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 29.3 per cent; and Chicago & Alton, 28.8 per cent. Heretofore each of the three roads has received 33⅓ per cent, and it is therefore not surprising that the Wabash and the Alton should be dissatisfied with the reduction in their percentages. It certainly does look as if the Missouri Pacific had been greatly favored by the arbitrators, who are accused of having acted in the interest of Jay Gould. Yet those conversant with the situation claim that the Missouri Pacific was entitled to a larger share than the other roads, as it had the best facilities and an outlet to all the Missouri River points. It is claimed that the arbitrators took great pains to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion; they listened to the arguments of the managers of the various lines with great patience and critically examined the statements that were submitted. They visited the terminal arrangements of all the lines, and when they finally arrived at a decision there was no dissenting voice, and the report was signed by the three arbitrators,—Messrs. G. W. Parker, W. B. Strong, and C. W. Smith. Whether the Wabash and Alton intend to abide by the award or ask for another arbitration could not be learned, but the probabilities are that they will ask for a rehearing of the case. It is not believed, however, that they will withdraw from the pool in the event that the second award should turn out as unsatisfactory as the first.

The Chicago arbitrators—Messrs. J. F. Tucker and C. C. Wheeler—will meet Monday to fix the percentages of the Chicago roads. Whether they will succeed in giving better satisfaction than the St. Louis arbitrators remains to be seen. There will certainly be considerable contention, as the new Wabash line will come in for a share of the business from this city, which will necessarily reduce the percentages of the other lines. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific also asks for an increased percentage on account of its new extension to Kansas City via the Cameron Branch.

Considerable work has yet to be done and many conflicting interests harmonized before it can be said that the new Missouri River pool is permanently established.

CHICAGO, ROCKFORD & NORTHERN.

Information was filed in the Clerk's office of the Criminal Court yesterday in the nature of a quo warranto, on behalf of the people, by Benjamin T. Lewis, D. Bowen Waterman, P. B. Shumway, and Francis E. Hinckley, against Robert H. Tinker, George Willard, Henry S. Hawley, and James F. Meagher. The history of the proceedings is briefly as follows: All parties mentioned are stockholders of the Chicago, Rockford & Northern Railroad, a short line running from Rochelle to Rockford, incorporated by the Legislature in March, 1872. The informants claim that they were elected as Directors of the road at the annual meeting, held March 8, 1879; the Board of Directors was organized by the election of Francis E. Hinckley President, and Benjamin F. Lewis Secretary. That the Board then stood, Hinckley and Robert H. Tinker holding for one year, and Messrs. Shumway, Lewis, and Waterman holding for two years, and leaving but two Directors to be elected at the annual election to be held in the year 1880. That the annual meeting of stockholders for the year 1880 convened in the Company's office in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday in March, 1880, which was also the first day of the month, and said meeting was adjourned to March 4. That prior to the convening of said annual meeting of stockholders Robert H. Tinker had caused to be issued from the Superior Court of Cook County an injunction restraining the owners and holders of 500 shares of the capital stock of the road, being just one-half of all the stock issued, from voting the same at the said annual meeting for the election of Directors of the Company, and caused an injunction to be served, and the owner thereof was restrained from voting accordingly. That the said Robert Tinker and other persons, holding less than one-half of the stock, proceeded to vote and to declare elected four Directors for the road, being the respondents named in the information, when in truth there were but two Directors to be elected or that could be lawfully elected at such annual meeting, to-wit: in the places of Robert H. Tinker and Francis E. Hinckley, whose term of office would expire upon the election and qualification of their successors. And that the four named respondents, after the alleged illegal election, did take possession and usurp the offices of Directors, and did proceed to manage and exercise control of the affairs of the Company and perform all the duties of those officers.

Therefore, the informants have caused to be filed an information in the nature of a quo warranto, to compel the parties named as respondents to show cause why they have proceeded as described. Permission was given by the Court to file the information, and the summons was made returnable on the first day of the next term.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA.

Mr. H. H. Porter, President of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha line (composed of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, North Wisconsin, and St. Paul & Sioux City and its proprietary roads), has issued the following circular:

"The authority and jurisdiction of Mr. J. W. Bishop, General Manager of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, is hereby extended over all the properties and business forming this line. The authority and jurisdiction of Mr. E. W. Winter, General Superintendent, and of Mr. F. B. Clarke, General Traffic Manager, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis and North Wisconsin Railways, is hereby extended over all the lines of this property east of the Missouri River. Mr. C. D. W. Young is hereby appointed Auditor, and Mr. G. A. Hamilton Local Treasurer, of the three companies. The general offices of the consolidated companies will be at St. Paul, Minn. Until notice from the respective heads of departments above appointed, all reports and remittances will be continued and addressed as heretofore."

Mr. C. H. Chappell, Assistant General Superintendent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, has just issued the following circular:

"Mr. H. W. Stager having resigned the position of Superintendent of the St. Louis Division, to take effect April 1, from and after that date the road will be operated in three divisions, as follows: Chicago Division—Chicago to Godfrey, including Dwight and Coal City Branches; A. M. Richards, Superintendent, Chicago. St. Louis Division—St. Louis to Mexico, and Bloomington to Roadhouse; T. M. Bates, Superintendent, Roadhouse. Kansas City Division—Mexico to Kansas City and South Branch; J. H. Wood, Superintendent, Kansas City."

CAN POOLS BREAK CONTRACTS?

An interesting question relating to the power which railroad pools are enabled to exercise over contracts with fast-freight lines is about to be tested in the Courts at Indianapolis. For several years it has been charged that some of the Indianapolis shippers were favored by the White Line in rates. Now the matter has been brought to the surface by Gibson & Co., millers, who have brought a suit against the Bee Line, Lake Shore, and New York Central Railroads, operating the White Line, to recover rebates of shipments under a contract alleged to have been made Jan. 1, 1879. The complainant says that in consideration of the plaintiffs shipping their products by the White Line they were to have a rebate of two cents from the published rates on all rates over 20 cents up to and including 21½ cents; from 22 to 26 cents, the rebate was to be three cents; and from 26½ cents upward, four cents; and the contract was to last during the year 1879. Rebates were paid under the agreement to the amount of $2,832, but after September they closed. Plaintiffs say that for the remaining three months they are entitled to rebates amounting to $1,004, and ask judgment therefor. This suit will settle the question whether contracts made with fast-freight lines can be abrogated at will by the railroads on the ground that they have made a pooling arrangement.

PASSENGER RATES REDUCED.

The Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Railroad Companies will April 1 reduce their local passenger rates in Illinois to three cents per mile. This is a reduction of 25 per cent, as the charge is at present four cents per mile. The Railroad law of Illinois provides that the roads should charge but three cents, but thus far the law has been ignored and the roads continued to charge four cents. These two roads deserve credit for thus voluntarily coming forward and reducing the rates to the figures required by law. They may at first lose some money on account of the reduction, but in the end they will no doubt grain by it, as the increase in business that will necessarily result therefrom will more than make up for the loss caused by the reduction in rates. The action of these roads will no doubt have the effect of forcing down the local passenger rates on most other Illinois roads to the figures required by law.

The Illinois Central, while reducing its Illinois tariff, will make no change in its Iowa tariff, and will continue to charge in that State 3½ cents per mile, this being the amount fixed by law. The railroads do not mean to infringe the law in this instance by going below those figures.

NEW YORK POOL MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Joint Executive Committee of the pooled railroad lines continued their session to-day until 6:30 p. m. Most ridiculous attempts at secrecy were made by Commissioner Fink and Secretary Crosby and their subordinates. The protests made by merchants against the proposed equalization of through freight-rates to Europe via the several Atlantic ports were effective, and it was decided to leave these rates as they are. It is said Commissioner Fink was brought to see that his scheme was impracticable. The greatest part of the two days' session was devoted to fixing absolute percentages on rates of inland traffic over various routes, the rate between New York and Chicago being taken as a basis. A new classification of twelve classes was adopted. The subject of the relations of the Grand Trunk Railroad to the pool was not discussed, neither was the question of further reducing the rates between the West and the Atlantic seaboard. The Committee finally adjourned till next month. The trunk-line Presidents will meet next Tuesday, and hold weekly meetings hereafter.

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 25.—Gen. Robinson, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, received a telegram this afternoon from Col. J. Condit Smith, at New York, stating that a party of engineers and contractors have just completed all the necessary arrangements for the immediate construction of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad in connection with the New York & Pennsylvania Railway Company, late the Atlantic & Great Western, from Marion, passing through Kenton, Wapakonetta, and St. Mary's, O., and Bluffton, Huntington, North Manchester, and Rochester, Ind. The road is to be built in the most substantial manner, and nothing but steel rails will be used. It is stated that the right of way has already been secured the whole distance, with the exception of twelve miles, which will be necessary to carry the enterprise into Chicago. Seven millions of dollars have been subscribed by the syndicate to carry out the undertaking, which will be commenced on the 1st of April.

EXTENDING TO KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 25.—As mentioned in a recent dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company has commenced the survey of the proposed extension to Ottumwa, and it is the general belief here that the road will be continued through to Kansas City. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy hold without doubt a majority of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern stock, and they will, of course, make competition too lively for the Northwestern and St. Paul Companies unless the latter get down to business and extend also.

THE HIGH JOINTS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The Joint Executive Committee of the trunk-lines, which has been in session here for the past two days, terminated its labors this afternoon. Very little information could be obtained as to the business the Committee had transacted. It was stated, however, that the subject of the recognition of the Chicago line of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada had not been discussed, and that the matter of through foreign freights from the West by way of the Atlantic ports nothing had been done. The classification of freight rates was revised, and the percentages of inland towns fixed.

IOWA ROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 25.—The assessed valuation of railroad property in this State, as fixed by the Executive Council, will be about $24,000,000, an increase over last year of over $2,000,000, producing a tax of over $720,000, an increase of $100,000. The mileage of road is 4,710, an increase of 378 for the year.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 25.—Work was commenced yesterday on the Eden cut-off. This, when completed, will shorten the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road to this city twenty-six miles, and reliable information has been received that the Company will extend the line of their Hastings & Dakota Branch toward Bismarck, forty miles, this year. The building of the main Black Hills line from the present terminus to the Missouri River has been let to Langdon & Co.

LOOKING FOR CONNECTIONS.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—C. P. Huntington and a party of capitalists have just left here, where they have been in consultation as to the best route to get rail connection between Cincinnati and the western terminus of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. They will probably build the connecting links, and come in on the Cincinnati Southern from Walton, Ky.

ITEMS.

George H. Daniels, Secretary of the Chicago Railroad Association, announces that the Chicago rate-sheet for April, which should be in the hands of all the lines in interest by the 26th inst., will be delayed several days, from the fact that the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton roads reduce their local tariffs to three cents per mile, to take effect April 1, which will make important changes in all Western and Southwestern rates.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago is just now carrying forward a large amount of Bedford stone, the same as is used in the new City-Hall here, which is intended for the new and magnificent residences of Cornelius and W. R. Vanderbilt on Fifth avenue, in New York City. The stone is taken by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago to Michigan City, from whence it is carried forward to its destination by the Michigan Central, Canada Southern, and New York Central Railroads.

Telegraphic dispatches from Cincinnati have asserted that a controlling interest in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad has been secured in behalf of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Company. The news thus far has not been confirmed, and it is doubted by a number of railroad men. Mr. James R. Keene, who is a Director of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, stated to a New York *Tribune* reporter Tuesday that he had no personal interest or knowledge of the reported purchase. He said that he had not been West for some time, and on that account knew nothing of what might be going on in the matter. So far as it involved the control of the Ohio & Mississippi, Mr. Keene said that the purchase was entirely beyond his knowledge.

The inability of the "High Joints," at their meeting in New York Wednesday, to agree upon Mr. Fink's plan to establish uniform through rates to European ports by reporting an ocean rate from day to day to be added to the rail rate, gives general satisfaction to the shippers, who have been strongly opposed to the scheme on the ground that in their opinion it would greatly embarrass foreign shipments from Western points. It is claimed by the railroads that the present arrangement greatly favors Baltimore and Boston, but is decidedly against the interests of New York, and for this reason the New York roads are anxious to have the foreign rates made uniform via all the ports. As predicted in THE TRIBUNE heretofore, the High Joints failed to make a reduction in east-bound rates. There is no prospect of another reduction being made as long as the roads have more business than they can take care of.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S.

Miss Ada Cavendish, for the first time during her present engagement, appeared last night as *Mercy Merrick*, the Magdalen of modern times, as sketched by Wilkie Collins. The play now bears the name of the heroine. Objection may be taken to the piece on account of the lesson evolved; people may say that it is built upon a false foundation, but all must admit the effectiveness of the work dramatically. It is a remarkably symmetrical play. The situations are worked out with skill, the sentiments by *Mr. Julien Gray* are very fascinating, and the ability exhibited by the playwright, in making a character generally repulsive on the stage win the sympathy of any audience, must be admired. Miss Cavendish deserves the great reputation she has won in the rôle of *Mercy*, both in England and in this country. Her picture is a consistent, a careful, and a powerful one, delicately drawn and boldly executed. She wins every grain of sympathy the author ever intended her to win, from the moment of her entrance in the hut with the repulsive, exacting, unforgiving *Grace Roseberry*, until she accepts the hand of the young clergyman of the Church of England as a reward for her repentance. The scene with *Grace* in the third act was exquisit in its detail, powerful in its emotional opportunities, and the climax was reached admirably. In the confession of her crime to *Julien* no word was spoken without its full meaning being felt by her audience, and no gesture was omitted necessary to reveal the suffering of the repentant heart, and again in the petition to *Lady Janet* the genuine feeling displayed captured all. Several times Miss Cavendish was brought before the curtain, and the people warmly acknowledged the ability of the actress. The members of the company were better cast than in any previous performance of the week. *Julien Gray*, the ideal clergyman, was rendered by Mr. Piercy, and the personation was marked by a fine appreciation of the character. In the earlier scenes his reading was occasionally careless, but he improved as the play progressed. Mr. Cowper was more at home in the rôle of *Horace* than in that of *Mercutio*, the assumption of the previous night. Miss Helen Sedgwick creditably gave the heartless *Grace*, and Mrs. Eberle, with a quiet dignity, portrayed the *Lady Janet Roy*. "Mercy Merrick" will be repeated this evening.

CHARLES VIVIAN.

The death of Charles Vivian at Leadville, Colo., March 20, is announced. He was a native of England, and had acquired popularity in the principal music-halls there. He made his American début Nov. 18, 1867, in Butler's American Theatre, then located at 472 Broadway, New York City, and at once became so great a favorit that his services were eagerly sought after by variety managers. He performed in the chief variety theatres of this country for a number of years, and while in Philadelphia, Pa., he married Annie Hindle Sept. 16, 1868; but, the union not proving felicitous, a separation subsequently took place. Four years ago he married Miss Imogene Holbrook at Oakland, Cal. For some time he remained on the Pacific coast, touring with a small concert company under his own management, and occasionally appearing in San Francisco, Cal., in concerts, opera, and, if our memory is not at fault, upon the dramatic stage. He returned East during the season of 1877-'78, played a brief engagement, and again resumed his nomadic life in the Far West. The deceased always claimed to have been one of the organizers of the Elks, having suggested it, as the result of his knowledge of the Order of Buffaloes in England, to John F. Poole, T. G. Riggs, G. F. McDonald, William Sheppard, Tony Pastor, and Claude Goldie. Charles Vivian was 34 years of age. He was the son of an English clergyman, and received a collegiate education. In many respects he was a brilliant man, and this brilliancy brought around him a large circle of admiring friends who stimulated a naturally erratic disposition. His last appearance in this city was at McVicker's about a year ago as the *Admiral* in "Pinafore." To play this character he was engaged in a traveling troupe, which stranded in the West. Last September he went to Leadville and opened a theatre under the name of Vivian's Opera-House. The enterprise was not a financial success, and, after many struggles with bad luck, Vivian's health gave way.

JOSEPH AND MARIE.

"The trouble between Marie Prescott, of Covington, and Joe Wheelock," says an Eastern paper, "seems somewhat difficult to understand, as Wheelock is generally known to be one of the best-natured men in the theatrical profession." In the trial of Mr. Wheelock at Lawrence for the assault on Miss Prescott, which resulted in his being fined, Miss Prescott gave the following version of the affair:

Monday evening, about 6:30 o'clock, I went into the dining-room of the Kirtland House; Mr. Wheelock, Mr. Fawcett, Misses Barbour and Neville were present; I attempted to sit down at the table, when Wheelock said: "You must not." I asked "Why not?" and he called me bad names and shook his fist in my face. Fawcett said, "Joe, you mustn't talk so," and I asked him what made him act so. He replied, "You know why; you have insulted my wife." He then shook his fist in my face in a threatening manner and struck my glasses from my nose. All the parties in the room were trying to control Wheelock, and I left the table and went to my room. Some time after Wheelock came into my room, bully fashion, and said, "You have insulted my wife." Again I asked him what I had done. He answered, "She cut you dead, and wouldn't speak to you at the Narragansett House, and Miss Barbour tells her that you call me Joe." At this point Miss Prescott wept freely, and it was some time before she was able to resume her testimony. After standing in the room a few moments, she continued, Wheelock said to me, "If you don't like what I have said, send for your fellow, and I will knock the stuffing out of him." Fawcett was in the room at the time, and I asked Wheelock to leave the room. He said he had no more respect for me than the dirt under his feet, and he wouldn't stop to talk "chin" if I was a man, but would knock the whole top of my head off. Fawcett then led Wheelock from my room.

On cross-examination, Miss Prescott testified that she lived in New York, and had lived in Boston only when she was playing in that city; she didn't know Wheelock's wife; never said "Hello, Joe"; never knew that he disliked to be called Joe; all the company called him Joe—sort of a Joe fellow; took a prominent part with him on the stage that night, but did not speak to him after the play.

Owen Fawcett corroborated the main portion of Miss Prescott's statement, and Mr. Wheelock's attorney said that Mr. Wheelock was under the influence of liquor when the trouble occurred, and was sorry for the language he had used. Miss Prescott has since left the company.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Aldermanic Question Discussed All Over the City.

Nomination of Mr. A. H. Burley in the Eighteenth Ward.

The Republicans of the South Side, in looking around for a candidate for Collector at the ensuing election, have under favorable consideration the name of Dr. Aaron Gibbs, an old and well-known citizen of Chicago,—honest, well-to-do, and competent. The great trouble in filling the office of Collector for the South Town is to get a person who will do the work for the small pay allowed by law,—$1,500,—and who can also give the immense bond required. Mr. Rees, the late Collector, does not, it is believed, desire to run again, and therefore Mr. Gibbs, who is well off, and don't want more than what the law allows in the way of pay, and who is able to give the heavy bond, is being strongly suggested as the best candidate the Convention can select when it meets Saturday.

THE WEST TOWN.

F. W. Forch, Jr., has been mentioned as a candidate for Supervisor of the West Town, and an attempt will be made by his friends to put him through the primaries to-day. Mr. Forch is every way a reputable candidate. He was the partner of Judge Smith before the elevation of the latter to the Bench.

Mr. Jetlee Nordhem is also mentioned as candidate for Supervisor. Mr. Nordhem is a Scandinavian, popular with the voters of that nationality; he served gallantly in the army during the Rebellion, and has since been in the Post-Office, Custom-House, and the book department of the *Skandinaven*, of which he is at present manager.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB

held a meeting last evening in the Coal Exchange rooms, in the Grand Pacific Hotel, with Abner Taylor in the chair. The following delegates to the South Town Convention were nominated: Abner Taylor, Arthur Dixon, D. J. Wren, James J. Healy, D. W. Nickerson, Joseph Houser, John Lyle King, and Fred Hunneberg. The selections took a long time to make, twenty-four names having been suggested from which the eight were taken, subject to the approval of the primaries to-day. Arthur Dixon spoke of the necessity of electing a Republican Alderman from the First Ward, and he suggested a compromise of the Aldermanic factions, in order that a good man might be nominated, and that there would be no dissensions in the Republican ranks at the primaries. He suggested Sam Parker, of the Grand Pacific, or Bev R. Chambers, the jeweler, both of whom were good men, large taxpayers, who, he understood, would accept if nominated, and who would receive the united support of the press.

A. L. Rockwell moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the candidates and see if a compromise cannot be effected.

Then there was a long talk favoring Frank Warren and Harry Byrne, and finally Mr. Rockwell's motion was lost and the meeting adjourned.

After the Club adjourned, a number of the leading citizens of the ward held a short meeting. They desired that none of their names be mentioned at present, but they resolved to call a meeting of the business men and taxpayers of the ward if Harry Byrne or Frank Warren were nominated at the Republican primaries to-day, and to have some man put up who shall be of a more representative character.

It is to be hoped that, before the voting begins at the primaries this afternoon, the friends of Messrs. Warren and Byrne will have induced them to withdraw in favor of Mr. Chambers, Mr. Parker having peremptorily refused to allow his name to be used. By the withdrawal of both Messrs. Warren and Byrne neither will feel that he has retreated before his opponent, but both will have the satisfaction of giving place to a gentleman who, if nominated, will, owing to his popularity in the ward and his property interests in it, defeat any man whom the Democrats can put up against him.

FIRST WARD ITEMS.

Quite a largely-attended meeting of the Democrats of the First Ward was held last evening at Dieter's Hotel, on South Water street, near Michigan avenue. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin called the assemblage to order, and stated that the meeting had been called by the City Central Committee for the purpose of looking after the local election, the nomination of an Aldermanic candidate, and the propriety of securing a full and highly complete registration.

Joseph Chesterfield explained the situation to the Chair, who subsequently repeated it to the constituents.

On motion of Mr. Merritt, the Chair was requested to appoint a committee of five to select candidates for Aldermen, to be voted for at the primary election this afternoon.

Joseph Chesterfield, whose eagle eye detected Representative Wentworth in the audience, suggested that the statesman from Cook should arise and give his views on the situation.

The "nephew of his uncle" responded, and urged the nomination of an Aldermanic candidate who can secure the confidence of all voters,—Democratic and Republican.

Secretary Driscoll suggested the name of Alexander Chisholm as a fit candidate for Aldermanic honors.

Barrister Keogh suggested J. H. McVicker.

Alexander Chisholm thought John D. Bangs would make a good candidate.

Mr. Hasset presented the name of George Day, who declined.

Mr. Mackin believed that the present incumbent, Dr. Swayne Wickersham, would be a fit nomination.

Barrister Keogh declined the honor of a nomination.

On motion, it was resolved that the Nominating Committee be composed of one from each precinct and one at large.

The Chair thereupon appointed Joseph Mackin, Moses Wentworth, George Day, Patrick McHugh, and George Everhart.

There being nothing further to do the meeting adjourned.

SECOND WARD.

The Republican voters of the Second Ward held a mass-meeting yesterday evening in Olivet Chapel, between Polk and Taylor streets. The meeting was presided over by Mr. B. M. Wilson. The chapel was crowded, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, which were enlivened with speeches by Messrs. E. R. Bliss, H. F. Billings, R. C. Waring, and others, and with music by a fife and drum band. Before adjourning the meeting passed a resolution declaring Mr. Billings its candidate for Alderman or the Second Ward.

SIXTH WARD.

About seventy-five of the Democrats of the Sixth Ward who are opposed to both Curran and Cullerton met last evening at No. 299 West Sixteenth street and nominated M. J. Kelley for Alderman, and Messrs. Casey, Murphy, McCadden, and Carmody as delegates to the Town Convention. The meeting adjourned after speeches by Messrs. Murphy, Gulliday, Taylor, and Kelley.

EIGHTH WARD.

A Convention, made up of ten delegates for each precinct in the Eighth Ward, was held at Purcell's Hall last evening, for the purpose of nominating a "regular Democratic" candidate for Alderman. There were two persons mentioned—Michael Conway, a Blue Island avenue plumber, and ex-Ald. James O'Brien. Lawler hadn't a friend present. A ballot resulted in the nomination of Conway, he getting 62 out of 100 votes. This action is final so far as the "regulars" are concerned, and, as they will not vote at the primary to-day, Lawler will doubtless have things all his own way, and be nominated by his adherents.

TENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Tenth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at the corner of Lake and Sangamon streets, President Miller in the chair. By unanimous choice Mr. J. H. Cruver was nominated for the office of Alderman on the Republican ticket. The following list of delegates were chosen to represent the ward in the Town Convention: P. H. Stanton, G. A. Johnson, W. Swisier, John Feldekampe, and C. B. Sampson. Adjourned.

THE TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB

held a regular meeting at Owsley's Hall last evening, C. C. Kohlsaat, President, in the chair. The minutes, including the constitution and by-laws adopted at the last meeting, together with a list of 186 signers of the constitution as constituent members, were duly approved. Over 100 new members were proposed. On motion of Mr. W. H. Beebe a Committee of one from each precinct was appointed by the meeting to take into consideration the redistricting of the ward, and such other steps as will facilitate the voting of the ward, consisting of W. H. Beebe, S. S. Gardner, J. F. Lawrence, G. D. Buckley, J. D. Everett, John R. Parker, and William M. Coughlin. The Chair was by vote directed to ask the papers this morning to call particular attention to the fact that primaries would be held this afternoon in the Twelfth Ward, as ordered by the several Central Committees. Attention was called to a circular issued by R. P. Williams, candidate for Alderman, reflecting upon the judges of election, and the circular was, by vote, declared to be without warrant and ill-advised.

The attendance was large, and the meeting, as usual lately, quite exciting. The Club is now fairly organized and prepared to take vigorous steps toward bringing out the full Republican vote of the ward.

Adjourned for one week.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward favorable to the candidacy of F. J. Smith for Alderman was held last evening at Benz Hall, West Lake street. Judge Scully occupied the chair. Speeches were made by Charles Boltz, Mr. Booth, S. G. Doggett, B. G. Gill, J. A. Roach, A. F. Bradley, F. J. Smith, and others. On motion of Mr. Gill, a committee was appointed to select eight delegates to the Town Convention, and the names were subsequently reported as follows: W. G. Wood, Dr. A. W. Gray, W. E. Waite, A. C. Knopf, J. M. Wanzer, M. V. French, H. B. Murdock, and Charles Forrester.

After adopting a resolution asking the business men to come out to the primaries and close their stores and offices on election-day, the meeting adjourned.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATS

met last evening at the corner of Cornell and Noble streets, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. Chris Casselman and tender him the Democratic nomination for Alderman of the ward. Mr. Casselman was present at the meeting, and in response to a speech delivered by ex-Ald. Ryan, in which the nomination was formally tendered him, he peremptorily declined the honor, saying that he did not wish to appear again as a candidate. He was labored with by several of the shining lights of the ward, but his decision remained unchanged. Finally the nomination was forced upon him. A Campaign Committee, consisting of two from each precinct, was then appointed, after which the meeting adjourned. Mr. Casselman left the hall saying that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The Fifteenth Ward Republican Club met last evening at Folz's Hall, corner of North avenue and Larrabee street, H. O. McDaid presiding. The following-named gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Town Convention, subject to the action of to-day's primary: H. O. McDaid, Fred Bensinger, John Vogt, E. D. Cooke, Emil Renich, Charles Nibbe, and J. H. Truman. A committee, consisting of E. D. Cooke, George E. Adams, and Conrad Folz, was appointed to prepare and issue a circular to the citizens of the ward setting forth the merits of Mr. W. S. Young, Jr., the Club's candidate for Alderman, and the necessity of putting in some very hard licks in order to accomplish his election against the combined odds of Democracy and Communism. A score of gentlemen volunteered to serve as ticket-peddlers on election-day, after which the Club adjourned to meet Thursday evening at the corner of Willow and Dayton streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club met last evening at No. 58 Clybourn avenue, Daniel Appleton presiding. Gen. Schaffner, referring to the Aldermanic question, believed it the best and wisest course to leave Mr. Imhoff in the position of an independent candidate, in which position he would be sure to draw strength from both the Republican and Democratic citizens of the ward, animated by the one praiseworthy desire of defeating the Communist candidate and preventing the ward from being disgraced in the eyes of the community. He therefore moved that the judges at to-day's primary be instructed not to receive any votes for candidates for Aldermen. The motion prevailed. Luther McConnell, John Hettinger, Henry Spiel, John Rheinwald, and Ernest Hummel were appointed a committee to take charge of the campaign of Mr. Imhoff on behalf of the Club. The Club then adjourned to meet Tuesday evening at No. 410 North avenue.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Auxiliary Republican Club of the Seventeenth Ward met last evening at No. 147 Chicago avenue, Mr. H. N. Norton in the chair. The meeting indorsed the town delegate ticket, and John Murphy, the candidate for Alderman. Alexander Boone announced that he had withdrawn from the race for the Supervisorship in favor of Peter Johnson. Speeches commendatory of the candidates were made by Robert Knight and others, and the meeting adjourned.

The Seventeenth Ward Democratic Club met last evening in O'Malley's ball court on Chicago avenue, John Lyman in the chair. Tom Carney made a speech indorsing Pat Tierney, the candidate for Alderman, and the town officers generally. Tierney returned thanks for his nomination, and the meeting was further regaled by Jim McHale, Andrew Sullivan, Pete Hansbrough, and John Sweeney.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Club was held last evening in Lower Turner-Hall, Mr. A. H. Burley in the chair. Mr. John O'Neill was introduced and made a stirring speech. He said that he did not want the office of Alderman, and if the Republicans could harmonize better upon some other man he would readily step out of the way. He held that anything was better than for the ward to be misrepresented by any such persons as those who appeared in the Council without any visible means of support other than by selling out their votes on every occasion. He would cheerfully work for any respectable man whom the Republicans of the ward might select, and he thought they could do well by taking up Mr. Larrabee, who had already filled one office acceptably, had turned over every cent of the money intrusted to his care, and who would be a credit to any constituency. In conclusion, Mr. O'Neill declared his intention to withdraw.

Mr. C. A. Gregory moved that the declination of Mr. O'Neill be accepted and a vote of thanks to him passed. He also proposed the name of A. H. Burley as a candidate for Alderman.

Mr. Flower seconded the nomination, and Mr. Elliott Anthony did the same. Mr. Burley promptly declined to serve.

Mr. W. Hesing denied that the nomination of O'Neill was sprung on the Club, and declared that a caucus had been held and ballots prepared in advance in behalf of Mr. C. B. Larrabee. He believed that in Mr. Burley they had a man who would rally to his support all the elements of the Republican party in the ward, and he thought that with a little coaxing Mr. Burley could be brought to accept. He therefore proposed that Mr. Burley be nominated by acclamation. A perfect roar of "aye" followed, and there were no dissentient votes.

Mr. Burley briefly returned thanks and agreed to run, if he were not hampered by any pledges or promises. He thought his forty-four years' residence in the city was a good guarantee of his honesty and good faith, and if it were not words of his would not help him out.

The Club then took up regular business. The question of the proposed amendments to the constitution was deferred to a future meeting. A committee of five was appointed to select a list of names of delegates to the Town Convention. The Committee reported the following: P. Almendinger, W. H. Bush, Elliott Anthony, Fred Puscheck, C. R. Corbin, E. B. Preston, Frank M. Blair, Washington Hesing, and Samuel Collyer. Mr. Hesing declined, and John O'Neill was substituted for him. The list was approved, and will be voted on at the primary to-day.

JONAS DECLINES.

The Democracy of the Eighteenth Ward are terribly split up over the Aldermanic question, and seem to have given up all hope. Yesterday Ald. Jonas sent a letter to Mr. Mason, President of the Club which nominated him on the previous evening. In this letter he expressed his determination not to run. Family affliction and a possible trip to Europe are the reasons given for this declination. During the day half-a-dozen supposed leaders of the party and "men of influence" called upon Mr. Cameron for the purpose of inducing him if possible to reconsider his determination not to be made a foot-ball of, but Mr. Cameron was firm, and absolutely declined to serve, even if elected. John E. Geoghegan is, however, willing, and even anxious, and will make a determined effort to capture the primary this afternoon. With Jonas out of the way, and all the others absolutely declining to touch the nomination, this earnest seeker ought to stand some chance.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 25.—The river is rising slowly, and an attempt will be made to-morrow to launch the boats now on the ways at this city.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 25.—A Walla Walla (Washington Territory) dispatch says: Hawlish Wampo, Chief of the Cayuse Indians, died on Friday last on the Umatilla Reservation. The funeral was attended by over a thousand persons, including many citizens of Umatilla County. He preserved the lives of all the white settlers in this valley in the early days, and his death is mourned by all who knew him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 25.—Bertha, a 4-year-old daughter of Gen. J. J. Bartlett, of San Francisco, arrived here to-day from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. She travels all alone, and is en route to San Francisco. She is thought to be the youngest person ever undertaking a trip of one-third that distance in America alone. She is a business-like little lady, ordering meals, etc., with great independence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—The coal companies have decided not to change the present prices for April.

CROP-NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUNDEE, Ill., March 25.—Crop prospects are not the most favorable. Some little manuring has been done by the farmers of this vicinity during the recent warm weather, but little plowing. A light snow has fallen to-day. This will soften the ground and loosen the frost. If it turns off warm again plowing will be generally begun. Winter wheat has been badly hurt by the tryingly changeable weather of the winter just past.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—The crop reports indicate that the wheat throughout the State promises at least an average harvest, although more rain is needed. Since the date of these reports a general rain has visited the State, and still prevails. Later dispatches show a feeling of increased confidence on the part of the farmers.

WEATHER NOTES.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 25.—The storm seems to be general. The telegraph wires east of Cleveland are working hard, and the news report comes slowly. The heavy fall of snow in New England is followed by snow over the lakes. In Milwaukee about two inches of snow fell this morning.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 25.—The severest snow-storm of the winter is raging here. It began yesterday. The snow is over a foot deep on the level. There are many huge drifts. The trains and steamers are delayed.

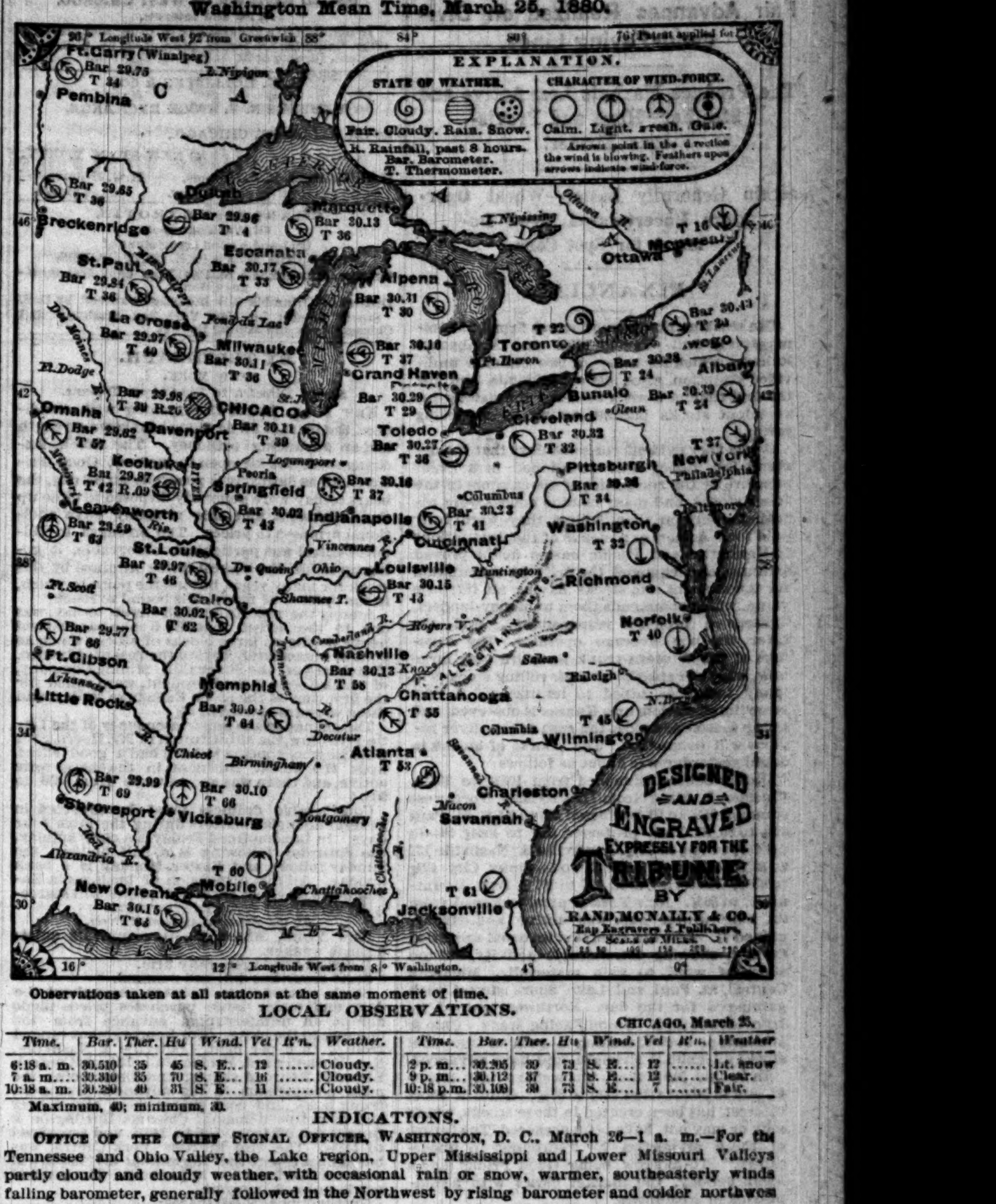
ST. JOHN, N. B., March 25.—Snow in some places is five or six feet deep, and trains are badly delayed in all directions.

A Peep at the Past.

Judgment was recently entered in the Kings County (N. Y.) Supreme Court against Walter S. Church, a lawyer of Albany, for $2,993.40, with interest for three years, in a suit brought against him by Mrs. Ella B. Washington, widow of Lewis W. Washington, who was a grand-nephew of President Washington. At the death of her husband, the plaintiff received a number of articles which were once the personal property of President Washington, who bequeathed them to his eldest nephew, William Augustine Washington. They consisted of a sword, sent to Washington by Frederick the Great, with the inscription: "From the Oldest to the Greatest General;" one of a pair of heavy pistols used by Lafayette and presented to him by Washington; the watch-chain and seals worn by Washington; the surveying instruments used by Washington in his early years; the original draft of his farewell address, with marginal notes in pencil in Washington's handwriting; a paper containing Washington's opinion of officers who served with him during the Revolution; a list of household expenses during the time when Washington was President, and other articles. After her husband's death Mrs. Ella B. Washington sold the relics to the State of New York for $20,000, the negotiations being conducted by Church. He paid over to her $15,000, but claimed that the remainder was due to him for his services. Mrs. Washington brought a suit to recover the remainder, alleging that Church offered to conduct the sale from patriotic motives. The case was referred to ex-Judge Scott, and after his death to William D. Veeder, who reported that the amount in Church's hands was $4,488.45, and that defendant was entitled to $2,494.95 for his services. Judge Pratt yesterday confirmed the report, adjudging $2,093.40 to Mrs. Washington.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, March 25, 1880.



Observations taken at all stations at the same moment of time.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 25.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather.	Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.510	35	45	S. E.	12	......	Cloudy.	2 p. m.	30.205	39	73	S. E.	12	......	Lt. snow
7 a. m.	30.310	35	70	S. E.	16	......	Cloudy.	9 p. m.	30.112	37	71	S. E.	12	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.280	40	31	S. E.	11	......	Cloudy.	10:18 p. m.	30.109	39	73	S. E.	7	......	Fair.

Maximum, 40; minimum, 30.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26—1 a. m.—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, the Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with occasional rain or snow, warmer, southeasterly winds falling barometer, generally followed in the Northwest by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

The Mississippi will fall slowly from Cairo to Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Houghton, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Grand Haven, and Section 3.

DOG-FIGHTING.

Sickening Exhibition of This Brutal Pastime.

The dog fight which has been on the tapis for several days actually took place yesterday morning at Hammond Station, just across the Indiana State line. It will be remembered that the fight was to have taken place several nights ago, above a gambling room at No. 91 Clark street. At a late hour some police officers saw an expressman looking through the streets for parties going to the fight. The police heard what he had to say, and at an early hour in the morning the house was pulled, and seventy-five inmates captured. Later, when these had all been bailed out at the Armory, the principals in the affair met in a stable near the corner of Harmon court and Wabash avenue, where it was intended to have the battle fought out in the presence of a select few only. Here it may be stated that the parties to the fight were William Bottomly and his dog "Spot," and backers, and what is known as the Canada party, which was represented by Michael Harty and a brindle dog named "Tom." At the stable meeting Tom's party backed out, and the fight yesterday was per arrangements made at that meeting. The amateur reporter, specially detailed for the occasion, started with a party of bull-dog visaged gentry at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and went by way of the Michigan Central Railroad to Hammond Station. The party was only forty or fifty in number, and, outside of a little jumping and racing, there was no demonstrations of any kind. This was doing well, so it is said, for a dog-fighting party. Arrived at the station, each member eyed the other askance, suspecting him for a police spotter. The way to a house without either lath or plaster, and only partially finished, was pointed out, and thither the party tramped through the dust. The dogs received more attention than anybody else. Bets were made in different parts of the house, and any amount of what is termed "chin-music" was indulged in. Finally, when all was made ready, it was announced that the fight was about to take place, and that the match was for $100, the dogs to weigh twenty-nine pounds, give or take a pound. Mr. Appleton was to act as referee. The "handlers" of each of the champion dogs began their work. In a small room which had been selected as the battle-ground, the dogs were finally turned loose upon each other. It was plainly to be seen at the start that "Tom," a magnificent brindle dog weighing 29¾ pounds, had the best of the fight, whether deservedly so or not. "Spot's" backers, the home party, were very few in number, and they thoroughly lacked spirit. The animals were no sooner placed opposit each other than the Chicageans looked blue and passed out of the room. "Spot" was from the commencement not supposed to make any great impressions upon his antagonist. It was very near 9 o'clock when the first bite was made. Poor "Spot" suffered greatly. The big dog chewed his jowls, until a sentimental member of the party began asking if there were not some greens in the neighborhood with which to make a dinner for the canine. When the jowls and nose were chewed into fine-cut, the Canadian began on his legs and literally chewed them up. The flanks were torn into flaps, and the short, stumpy ears into scallops, when "Spot's" handler, fearing for his pet's life, grappled him by the tail and attempted to pull him off. The Canadian opposed this move, and took a firmer hold of Spot's nose, in order to rest. The refreshments at the place were bad; the reporter's head began to whirl, his ears to buzz, and his eyes to grow unreliable. Horribly enough, the "handler" pulled so hard at the tail that it came out, chine and all. At least if it didn't, it looked so. The Canadian champion snarled and chewed Chicago's dog flesh until nothing remained but a pair of jawbones with well-set teeth chopping together mechanically for all the world like a sign common to dentists. Somebody said, "Tom's eat him all up," and indeed so it looked. The referee must have refreshed as much as the scribe, for he too, saw "Tom" stop short in his fight and gaze wistfully at the jaw-bones and teeth in motion. He decided "Tom" the winner. A man from State street protested that the remains of "Spot" be given a chance to collect themselves, whereupon a State street theatrical manager reminded him that he was worse than the dog, when he wished such a battle prolonged. Others seconded the idea, and the party adjourned.

The condition of many of the attendants, causing them to see what is related above, is what gave rise to the rumor which prevailed last night that "Spot" had literally been eaten alive, and that he was to be seen no more. "Spot" is not dead, however. His managers picked him off the field of battle, patched him together again, sponged off the blood, and breathed back and forth from their own lungs into his, and took him home with them. He was, to be sure, a sorry looking dog, but they say he can be healed up and trained for another fight within a few months. "Spot" is really a magnificent animal of his kind. A few weeks ago he fought a Bridgeport dog in the southwestern portion of the city, and punished the brute well. He is handsomely marked, yellow and white, and weighs 28¼ pounds. The Canada party are to lack nothing in the way of challenges, now that their pet bull-dog is the upper one in the fight. A fancier, owning two promising fighters, as well as "Spot's" owner, are already out with challenges to be accepted or declined six weeks from date.

From one who had no self-interest to gratify it was learned that the fight lasted fifty-five minutes, some ten to fifteen minutes shorter than the usual time. The same person also averred that "Spot's" teeth and jaw-bones appearing unsupported in air was a delusion and a snare. He is, of course, correct.

INDIAN MURDERS.

DENVER, Colo., March 25.—The *Tribune's* Santa Fé (N. M.) special of the 23d says the Indians attacked a party of six men near Santa Barbara, N. M., killing all. The names of only two of the murdered men, Green Wharkley and Domingo Martinez, are known. The Indians also attacked the Village of San José, but were driven off, and no depredations committed of any consequence.

FIRE AT KEENE, N. H.

KEENE, N. H., March 25.—The most extensive fire for some years broke out at 1 o'clock a. m. Clark's Block is destroyed. The loss will reach $40,000; insurance, $18,000.

TRADE AND LABOR.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 25.—The journeymen tailors of Pittsburg and Allegheny City, numbering 500, struck to-day for an advance ranging from 10 to 100 per cent.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 25.—Arrived, Arizona and Egypt, from New York.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Arrived, Weser, from Bremen; France, from Havre.

The French Crown-Diamonds.

The French Government has finally settled the question of the distribution of the diamonds formerly belonging to the crown of France in such a way as to satisfy the desires of all parties. The jewels having historical and artistic value will be placed in the Apollo Gallery at the Louvre Museum. Among them will figure the famous "Regent" diamond, one of the largest in the world. The stones that are important from a mineralogical standpoint will be handed to the Museum of Natural History. Only that part which may be considered as mere commercial jewelry will be placed in the market, and the sum realized—probably over 3,000,000 francs—will constitute a "museum fund," for objects of art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Furniture manufacturers will be pleased to learn that Capt. Tyler, of Block, Tyler & Co., St. Louis, is in the city. Any one having large or small lots of finished goods on hand, can, if styles and prices suit, find a net cash buyer by droping a note to C. H. Tyler, Sherman House, Chicago.

Victor Baby Food comes nearer to mother's milk than any other preparation known. Try it. Price, 25 cents. All druggists.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND.

IT WAS A COUGH!

But It Resulted in Death

When His Life Might Have Been Saved by Precaution and Care.

How a Rigorous Climate, Together with Neglect, Is Destroying the Lives of Thousands.

"An Ounce of Prevention," and How It Can Be Effectually Applied.

The Wonderful Properties of a Delightful Remedy---What It Is, and How to Secure It.

Pulmonary troubles are a stern fact in our American life. But while they are so disastrous, there is little reason to consider them necessarily fatal. That Consumption can be cured is now settled beyond a doubt, and there are hundreds to-day in all parts of this land who have been saved from a consumptive's grave by the use of HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. This great remedy, besides containing the properties which its name indicates, possesses five other ingredients, all specially designed for lung and throat troubles. This combination is the result of long and careful experiment, and it can be safely asserted that when taken in time it will cure in every case. The first stages of Consumption cannot be trifled with. They are the advance guard of a most devastating army, and must be checked at once if it is desirable. It does not help matters to say it is only a little cold which will be over soon. It will NOT be over soon unless promptly stopped. From the thousands who have been completely cured by HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, many effective testimonials could be given if required, but the truth that it cures all pulmonary troubles is so thoroughly established that no additional evidence is required. It is sold in two sizes at 50 cents and $1 per bottle, and can be obtained at any drugstore. Those who are suffering and have never tried it should do so at once; those who have ever tried it do not need to be urged to do so again.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor, - New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Fair Advances Realized on Dividend-Paying Lines.

The Produce Markets Less Active and Steadier—Hogs and Provisions Firmer.

Grain Generally Easier—Wheat Operators Uncertain—A Good Demand for Spot Corn.

FINANCIAL.

The stock market yesterday was firm, but comparatively dull. Pacific Mail and Manhattan Railway, which for a day or two claimed undivided attention, were less conspicuous, and for the first time in a week or more the strictly investment stocks became active at advancing prices.

It was very evident for some days that the demand for money was occasioned in a great measure by the necessities of speculators in the fancy stocks, and many leading houses were refusing orders on them unless they were fully paid for. A short experience of the fluctuations in Manhattan and Pacific has no doubt proved salutary, and changed the drift of speculation for the moment into stocks having an intrinsic value, which commends them to money-lenders, lightens a broker's responsibility, and are safer for the average operator. The earnings of the Western trunk lines are very large now, and the capacity of their rolling stock is in many instances taxed to its utmost. A very large immigration into Kansas is observed, and as the season advances the rush to the silver regions will commence. The course of stocks in detail yesterday was about as follows:

Illinois Central advanced from 105⅜ to 108¼, Chicago & Alton from 110½ to 112¼, Northwest common 95¼ to 96, preferred 109 to 109⅜, St. Paul 84½ to 85, St. Paul preferred 106 to 106⅜, St. Jo preferred 70½ to 71¾, Louisville & Nashville 157 to 163, Northern Pacific 53 to 54, Sioux City 42¾ to 43¾, Western Union 107 to 107¾, Iron Mountain 57 to 58⅜. New York Central wakened from its long winter nap, was active and strong, gained ⅞. Erie has occupied its usual unsettled feeling, showing considerable activity, but too short of wind to gain materially. Michigan Central, St. Paul, and Lake Shore strong, each gaining ½ for the day. Northwest gained ⅝. Iron Mountain 1. Union Pacific weak. Ohio & Mississippi active, making a gain of 1⅜. Coal stocks all exhibit strength, and have advanced.

In Pacific Mail there was a sharp rally, 38¼ to 42, and in Manhattan 33½ to 37¾. Quite a short interest has been created in these stocks, which may or may not have been cornered. The future of these properties is "shrouded in uncertainty." To-morrow being Good Friday and a legal holiday, the market closes with a complexion of steadiness.

In railroad bonds in New York on Tuesday the transactions were not especially large, and the changes were confined within narrow limits. Erie consolidated gold 7s rose from 118 to 118¼, while do consolidated seconds fell off from 91⅜ to 91. Kansas & Texas firsts sold at 103⅛ to 103½; do seconds rose to 69¾, but subsequently declined to 68¾. Ohio & Mississippi seconds fell off to 118¾, and rose to 119. American Dock & Improvement Company 7s rose from 109½ to 110; Chesapeake & Ohio series B from 69¾ to 70; Ohio Central incomes from 54¼ to 55. Denver & Rio Grande firsts declined to 102¾. St. Paul consolidated sinking-funds were firm at 110; and Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons at 116½. In the remainder of the list prices were well maintained, and a fairly active demand prevailed to the close.

Government bonds—1881s, 105¼; new 5s, 103; 4½s opened at 107⅝@107¾; 4s were active, opening at 105⅝@106⅛@106⅜, closing at 105⅝@105⅞, and 106⅝@⅞.

Foreign exchange was weak. New York quotations, 485@488 Chicago, 484¾@487¾. Commercial bills, 482¾.

At the Chicago Mining Board the following were the prices:

MORNING CALL.

	Bid.	Asked.
Leviathan	35	40
Original Keystone	....	1.25
Sierra Nevada	22.50	24.00
Union Consolidated	36.00	37.00
Boston Consolidated	1.05	1.25
Consolidated Pacific	2.40	2.60
Chicago & Silver Cliff	....	27¾
Shenandoah common	1.70	1.75
Shenandoah preferred	2.60	2.65
Cook County 5s	105	....
Cook County 7s	114	....
North Chicago City Railroad	142½	....
Chicago West Division Railroad	215	225
Chicago City Railroad	195	200
Traders' Insurance Company	117¼	120
Chamber of Commerce	79¾	80
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	45	45

Sales 100 shares Chicago & Silver Cliff at 27½; 300 Shenandoah common at 175; 200 Shenandoah preferred at 260, 100 at 265.

AFTERNOON CALL.

	Bid.	Asked.
Leviathan	$ .35	$ .40
Sierra Nevada	22.50	24.00
Union Consolidated	36.50	37.00
Chicago & Silver Cliff	....	27¾
Shenandoah common	1.70	1.75
Shenandoah preferred	2.65	2.70
Calumet & Chicago Canal and Dock	12¾	....
Milwaukee & St. Paul, Dakota Ex.	*100¾	†100¾
North Chicago City Railway	142½	....
Chicago West Division Railway	215	....
Chicago City Railway	195	200
Traders' Insurance	117¼	120
Chamber of Commerce	79¾	80
Inter-State	46½	47½

*Without interest.
†With interest.

Sales: Chicago & Silver Cliff 300 at 27½; Shenandoah common 200 at $1.70, Shenandoah preferred 100 at $2.65, 100 at $2.70.

The only new feature in city finances was that New York exchange gradually became closer. In the forenoon the rate was 60@80c per $1,000 discount between banks, but in the afternoon holders were unwilling to sell at these figures, and purchasers generally preferred, if possible, to wait the results of another day. Sellers were few, and probably 50c off were the best figures they would accept. Money is working closer as farm products accumulate from day to day. News from the Straits, in spite of the open winter, are not favorable for an early opening, and three weeks are now regarded as the earliest time when navigation by the lakes will smash the railway embargo. Till then the lines of discount at the Chicago banks must rule at a high figure.

The demand for money is not large or pressing, and hence matters are moving along smoothly, and as yet the banks are meeting cheerfully all the wants of leading customers. Currency orders are increasing somewhat, but by no means beyond the ability of bankers to supply.

The bank clearings were $4,000,000.

Uthoff & Co., of Leadville, Colo., report the output of the mines for the previous week (March 20) at 643 tons. The smelting product was about $255,000. They report a rush likely to occur to the Twin Lakes as soon as spring opens. The Lull Mine, which has had several assays of 300 ounces, is reported sold for $100,000. Four claims on Lake Creek,—the Clifford, the Lillian, the Gladiator, and the Clingoe,—were sold for $10,000. The veins are carrying gold as well as silver and lead. The reports from the London Mine on Mosquito Mountain, close to the stage road, are considered very favorable. Several large parties left Leadville last week for the Gunnison mining districts. It seems to be generally admitted that the Little Pittsburg has seen "its best days," and there is a big row among those who at present advices are badly bitten by the stock. In an interview in New York, ex-Senator Chaffee claims that he has acted fairly and honestly in regard to this whole matter. He says:

The ore is all in chimneys, or pockets, or "Bonanzas"; you can't tell whether there are any more of them or not. Still it is almost certain that there are. You may have a barren spot, and in going four or five feet you may strike another pocket. They are not contact veins, like other mines. They are different entirely. Raymond estimated the ore in sight in the Little Pittsburg at $3,000,000. Keyes thought he was under rather than over. It has been estimated at from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000.

The product of ten gold mines in California for the month of February is given by the San Francisco *Bulletin* at $305,900. Of thirteen silver mines the product was $516,000; and of gold and silver mixed the amount was $546,900. The total product of twenty-eight mines in February, 1878, was $4,580,900. In January, 1880, we had reports from twenty-nine mines, yielding $1,532,200. For the first two months of the year the mines reporting to the *Bulletin* show the following returns:

	1879.		1880.	
	No.	Product.	No.	Product.
January	35	$1,960,900	29	$1,532,200
February	32	1,811,900	28	1,367,900
Totals		$3,772,800		$2,900,100

TRASK & FRANCIS,
Bankers and Brokers,
70 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange.
All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commission and Carried on Margins.
Daily Market Letters sent to Customers.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
HAS FOR SALE
$100,000 5 PER CENT BONDS,
ISSUED BY TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO,
At 103 and interest.
In addition to a general line of other securities.
Dist. Columbia 3.65 Bonds, guaranteed by U. S. Government, for sale at 95.

H. H. HOLLISTER & CO.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
130 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.,
43 NEW-ST., N. Y. CITY.
H. H. Hollister, R. B. Holmes, N. Y. City. H. G. Holmes, Chicago.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 Washington-st.
On hand a good assortment of
WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7 per cent first mortgage Bonds,
District of Columbia 3.65 Bonds, guaranteed by U. S.
Stocks bought on New York, San Francisco, and Chicago Stock and Mining Boards.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Opening with steadiness, the market all day long has shown strength and an advancing tendency. The Stock Exchange will not be open to-morrow, Good Friday, and, as Saturday is generally an off day, the bears to-day were generally disposed to close up their contracts, and this probably gave additional firmness to prices. The strength in Illinois Central was particularly observable, it going up to 109, the highest price attained by this stock for many years, but not the point to which, in the opinion of many, it is bound to reach.

Among the reports on Wall street to-day, was one to the effect that Mr. Keene has realized heavy profits on large blocks of stocks which he bought immediately before the recent advance. The shares of the Silver Cliff Mining Company, of which Keene is the President, were called for the first time at the Stock Exchange to-day, and these were transacted at 6¾.

The change in the Superintendency of the Little Pittsburg, the substitution of Mr. Herrick for Gen. Bearce, appears to have had a good effect upon the stock. Business in the shares were active, and there was an advance from 850 to 900.

Considerable dullness must be expected in general financial matters during the next four days. In London Good Friday is a close holiday, the Saturday following is a half holiday, the Sunday follows, and Easter Monday is a bank holiday. All this suspension of business in England has its effect here, and affairs will scarcely be very lively until Tuesday next.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Governments quiet; a shade weaker.

Railroad bonds generally firm.

State securities dull and nominal.

Stock market was buoyant throughout the day, and under large purchases prices made almost an uninterrupted advance from the opening to the close. The improvement ranged from ½ to 6 per cent, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central, Pacific Mail, Illinois Central, Elevated Railroad shares, and Ohios being the most conspicuous in the advance. Grangers, trunk lines, and coal shares were also strong and in active demand. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy fell off from 149 to 146¾, and recovered to 148¼. The rise in New York Central was based on a report that the annual dividends will be increased from 8 to 10 per cent. The general market closed buoyant.

Transactions 250,000 shares:

Canada Southern	1,200	Northwestern	6,500
C., C. & I. C.	1,000	Nashville & Chatt'ga (closing at 90¼)	5,700
Central Pacific	3,000	New Jersey Central	1,500
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	5,800	New York Central	14,000
Lackawanna	15,000	Northern Pacific	1,700
Delaware & Hudson	3,600	Ohio & Mississippi	16,000
Erie	25,000	Ontario & Western (closing at 27)	1,700
Hannibal & St. Joe	3,200	Pacific Mail	44,000
Iron Mountain	8,600	Reading	5,400
Illinois Central	12,000	St. Paul	10,000
Kansas & Texas	4,000	St. L. & San Francisco	1,700
Lake Shore	5,000	Union Pacific	1,000
Louisville & Nash'lle	1,700	Wabash & Pacific	5,000
Little Pittsburg	2,000	Western Union	1,500
Michigan Central	2,500		
Elevated Railroad	22,000		
Morris & Essex	1,200		

The gross earnings of the Lake Shore Road the third week in March increased $115,000, making a total gain the first three weeks in March of $343,000.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Road the third week in March increased $42,500, making the total gain for three weeks, $217,000.

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Road, from Jan. 1 to March 21, increased $190,814.

The earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Road, from Jan. 1 to March 21, increased $291,718.

Money loaned up to 6 per cent per annum and 1-32 per diem, but closed easier at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

Sterling exchange, sixty days, weak at 485; demand, 488.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881	105	New 4s	106⅜
New 5s	103	Pacific 6s of '95	122
New 4½s	107⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7¼ consols	51¼	Virginia 6s, old	22
Missouri 6s	108¾	New	22
St. Jo	106½	Virginia 6s, consol	75
Tennessee 6s, old	36½	Virginia 6s, deferred	108⅜
New	30		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	185¼	Iron Mountain	58⅜
Panama	175	St. L. & San Fran	40
Fort Wayne	117	St. L. & S. F., pfd	55⅜
Pittsburg	110½	Do. 1st preferred	79
Illinois Central	108⅜	C., St. L. & N. O.	41¼
C., B. & Q.	147⅞	Kansas & Texas	44⅛
Chicago & Alton	112	Union Pacific	88
C. & A. pfd. (bid)	125	Central Pacific	76¼
New York Central	130⅜	Northern Pacific	31⅝
Harlem	177	Northern Pacific, pfd	54
Lake Shore	108¼	Louisville & Nashville	162
Canada Southern	68⅛	Houston & Texas	81
Michigan Central	92⅝	Western Union	107⅜
Erie	44⅛	Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	42⅛
Erie, preferred	69¼	Pacific Mail	41⅞
Northwestern	95⅝	Little Pittsburg	9
Northwestern, pfd	109⅝	Reading	70
St. Paul	85	Adams Express	111
St. Paul, preferred	106⅜	Wells Fargo	105
St. Paul & Minneapolis	55	American Express	58
St. Paul & Sioux City	42	U. S. Express	48¼
St. Paul, & S. C., pfd	78	Quicksilver	16½
Del., Lack. & Western	83¼	Quicksilver, preferred	67
Morris & Essex	108½	Leadville	3
Delaware & Hudson	85	C. P. bonds	112¾
New Jersey Central	85¼	U. P. firsts	112¾
Ohio & Mississippi	38	U. P. land grants	113
O. & M., preferred	75¼	U. P. sinking funds	115
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅛	Lehigh & Wilkes	115
Mobile & Ohio	23⅛	C., C. & I. C. firsts	82¾
Clevel'nd & Columbus	78⅜	Erie seconds	91⅜
C., C. & I. C.	17	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	98
B., C. R. & N.	71	Central Arizona	7¼
Alton & Terre Haute	24¾	Caribou	2⅛
A. & T. H., pref'd	55	Excelsior	1⅝
Wabash, St. L. & P.	43⅝	Homestake	36
W., St. L. & P., pfd	68⅜	Standard	32⅛
Hannibal & St. Jo	37	L. E. & W.	35⅛
Hannibal & St. Jo, pfd	72⅛		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—The stock market was dull and heavy, with but few bright stocks to lighten it up. In railroad shares, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 142½ to 147 on the New York movement of yesterday; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska advanced from 141½ to 144½; Flint & Père Marquette advanced ¾; Boston & Albany, ½; St. Jo & Council Bluffs, 1; Little Rock & Fort Smith declined ½; Atchison, ½; Union Pacific, 1; Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland, ½. Other changes not material.

In bonds, Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s advanced ½. Atchison land-grant 7s, ¾.

Mining shares were generally lower; Quincy declined, 1; Huron, 1; Copper Falls, 1; Franklin, 1¾; Brunswick Antimony advanced 1½; Pewabic sold at 29, with rights; Catalpa advanced to 78.

In land stocks Water Power declined 1.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 25.—Copper stocks:

Calumet & Hecla	245	Quincy	35
Copper Falls	12	Ridge	6¼
Franklin	19	Madison Copper Mine	3
Pewabic (new stock)	27¼		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 25.—Consols, 98 1-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 110; 4s, 108; Illinois Central, 107½; Pennsylvania Central, 53; Erie, 45⅜; do seconds, 92; Reading, 35¼.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £31,000.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes, 82f 77½c.

LONDON, March 25.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £31,000 the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 46 per cent.

PARIS, March 25.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 16,975,000 francs the past week.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, March 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Paulina st, between Polk and Taylor, w f, 67x125 72-100 ft, dated March 20 (A. D. Esterbrook to John Johnston, Jr.)	$ 6,600
North av, s e cor of Larrabee st, n f, 50x104 ft, also North Clark st, 148 ft s of Webster av, w f, 72x122 ft, dated March 22 (Master in Chancery to Mechanics' Savings-Bank)	23,900
The premises No. 789 Wabash av, dated Dec. 10, 1879 (Susan L. Brown to E. C. John Cleaver)	10,000
Bushnell st, 211 ft e of Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 25 (Grace Greenhill to E. L. North)	700
Le Moyne st, 180¾ ft e of Horne, s f, 26x102 ft, dated March 25 (E. and C. B. Prouty to M. Prouty)	900
Jefferson st, 29½ ft s of Monroe, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated March 18 (Sarah A. Downs to G. and L. Handee)	2,800
Whipple st, 141 ft s of West Jackson, w f, 25x126 ft, dated March 24 (M. and A. J. Little to Thomas Nealon)	600
West Thirteenth st, 132 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, dated March 24 (H. and R. Powers to Alois Hahn)	458
Butterfield st, 213 ft n of Thirty-third, e f, 25x97 ft, improved, dated March 24 (Philip Dickens, Jr., to John Skiorka)	1,500
Noble av, 76 ft s of West Ohio st, w f, 50x155¼ ft, dated March 25 (H. M. Jacobson to Johnson & Arneson)	3,500
West Jackson st, 75 2-10 ft w of Lincoln, n f, 120x121 ft, dated March 24 (Stephen W. Rawson to Louisa Matthews)	7,200
Indiana st, 120 ft w of North Clark, n f, 18x100 ft, dated March 24 (E. R. Haase to Richard Lothholz)	1,550
West Twentieth st, 97 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated March 15 (W. A. Price to J. Bigging)	350
Seymour av, 98 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 25x138 ft, improved, dated March 25 (Jacob Thompson to J. P. Nielsen)	800
Hanover st, 25 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated March 22 (M. E. and G. F. Schmidt to Maria Mandt)	1,400
Wabash av, between Eldridge and Harmon courts, w f, 40x160 ft, dated March 22 (Albert L. Coe to Henry G. Foreman)	11,600
Fisk st, 120 ft n of Nineteenth st, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated March 20 (Carl Man to Vaclav Falout)	1,825
Orchard st, 132 ft n of Centre st, e f, 22x124 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1879 (estate of Albert Kolsfa to James Swan)	800
Ohio st, 200 ft e of North State st, n f, 22x100 ft, improved, dated March 24 (Martin Ryan to Julia A. Gregory)	9,000
Vincennes place, 142¼ ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 19 43-100 ft to alley, dated March 23 (Charles A. Dupee to Louisa M. Forrester)	2,500
Dayton st, 196 ft s of Centre st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 23 (Electa Stewart to Oliver C. Pugh)	1,350
Twenty-fourth st, 115 ft w of Portland av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 25 (H. N. Wilcox to George Cobleigh)	700
West Adams st, 63 ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 40x125 ft, improved, dated March 19 (Abner Taylor to Anna E. Canning)	10,000
West Thirteenth place, 168 ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated March 11 (P. Pinger to L. Kolletschke)	435
Orchard st, 90 ft s of Sophia, w f, 23x124 6-10 ft, dated March 15 (Helge A. Hangan to Reimer N. Dithmer)	3,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-third st, 450 ft e of Kimbark av, s f, 50x150 ft, dated March 24 (William M. Clancy to Martin J. Russell)	1,500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, and the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	8,868	15,655	10,016	11,410
Wheat, bu	47,352	57,857	59,917	72,849
Corn, bu	215,876	100,116	247,769	91,671
Oats, bu	54,952	44,857	70,716	55,647
Rye, bu	2,320	3,385	3,912	2,567
Barley, bu	8,334	9,908	7,086	18,679
Grass-seed, lbs	151,374	86,880	265,887	365,040
Flax-seed, lbs	63,136	1,350	226,355	78,800
Broom-corn, lbs	10,425	25,000	25,530	36,810
Cured meats, lbs	852,200	365,880	2,014,318	3,522,474
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	53	58
Beef, brls	.....	21	85	72
Pork, brls	82	80	1,294	3,180
Lard, lbs	448,730	514,570	1,898,860	373,527
Tallow, lbs	63,305	62,370	472,238	28,984
Butter, lbs	62,062	104,814	105,465	79,017
Dressed hogs, No.	161	96	.....	.....
Live hogs, No	18,610	23,243	7,060	9,759
Cattle, No	6,216	4,772	2,342	3,185
Sheep, No	3,599	1,904	804	1,025
Hides, lbs	228,480	123,303	227,800	110,760
Highwines, brls	50	155	.....	.....
Wool, lbs	42,940	47,649	20,700	55,439
Potatoes, bu	4,543	2,021	469	1,432
Coal, tons	7,765	3,971	1,631	772
Hay, tons	90	72	50	50
Lumber	385	399	1,450	1,177
Shingles	240	80	400	80
Salt, brls	1,458	183	2,396	1,857
Poultry, lbs	6,998	2,314	4,190	.....
Eggs, pkgs	965	307	46	407
Cheese, bxs	505	845	2,942	1,449
Green apples, brls	190	1,415	18	332
Beans, bu	454	1,382	50	325

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 5,000 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 9 cars winter wheat, 1 car mixed, 17 cars No. 2 spring, 18 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (57 wheat); 192 cars No. 2 corn, 77 cars high-mixed, 16 cars new mixed, 17 cars rejected (302 corn); 23 cars white oats, 11 cars No. 2 mixed, 15 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (50 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 9 cars No. 3 do; 12 cars extra, 3 cars feed (28 barley). Total, 442 cars, or 216,000 bu. Inspected out: 40,671 bu wheat, 135,000 bu corn, 50,000 bu oats, 484 bu rye, 8,211 bu barley.

There will be no business transacted to-day on 'Change or the Call Board. In the opinion of many members the absence of advices from Liverpool and New York would make it undesirable to trade here, and they voted to adjourn, while not particularly wishing to observe Good Friday as a Church holiday.

The leading produce markets were rather slow yesterday, and provisions were firmer, while grain was slightly lower, in sympathy with an easier feeling in Liverpool. The markets were unusually bare of orders from outside. There was, however, some wheat-buying on account of parties residing in the winter-wheat regions, and advices to the effect that the recent weather was far from beneficial to the coming crop. Mess pork closed 5c higher, at $10.50@10.52½ for seller April and $10.65@10.67½ for May. Lard closed a shade higher, at $6.97½ for seller April and $7.07½@7.10 for May. Short ribs closed at $6.40 for May. Spring wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.16¼ for April and $1.16¾ for May. Corn closed ¼c lower, at 33⅞c for March and 37⅝c for May. Oats closed ½c lower, at 31⅝c seller May and 31½c seller June. Rye was quiet at 68c for April, and 71½c fresh No. 2. Barley closed nominally at 79c for May No. 2, and 53c for April extra 3. Hogs were active and 5c higher, at $4.25@4.45 for light, and at $4.25@4.75 for heavy. Cattle were dull and lower, with sales at $2.25@5.15.

There was nothing new to note in connection with the dry-goods market. An active business is progressing, and a firm feeling prevails in all departments. Groceries were in good demand and ruled firm. Coffees were reported steadier, in response to a firmer feeling at the East. Sugars were easier, being offered at an ⅛c off from the prices current at the beginning of the week. Sirups, molasses, and rice remained firm. Prices of dairy products were unchanged. Butter continues active and firm. Cheese was quiet and steady. There was a steady market for most kinds of cured fish, an advance to $7.75@8.00 in Labrador herring being the only change noted. Dried fruits were in moderate demand and firm. Blackberries are scarce and advancing. Nothing new was apparent in the market for oils, paints, and colors. Pig-iron, coal, and leather were quoted as before.

The lumber market was unchanged. Odd lots are coming by lake, but they have little effect on prices. Dealers who are anxious to reduce stocks as much as they can before moving are cutting the list-figures for grades that they are well supplied with. Shingles are in demand and firm. Hardware and nails were unchanged. Trade is improving, and some articles are steadier than last week. Hides were firm under a continued good demand. The wool market was steady with fair sales to Western manufacturers. Timothy seed was easier, and other varieties exhibited little change. Fine salt declined 20c per brl. Poultry was scarce and steady, and eggs weakened, the late rise having checked the demand.

A charter was made for Buffalo yesterday at 6c, and one for Kingston at 10c. Capacity, 70,000 bu corn.

Rail freights were quoted steady on the basis of 35c per 100 lbs on grain to New York and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liverpool were 76c on meats and lard and 57½c on flour; do to Glasgow 60½c, and lard and meats to Hamburg 85c.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 145,000 bu, and shipments 225,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 12,051 brls; wheat, 151,500 bu; corn, 258,178 bu; oats, 34,875 bu; corn-meal, 1,118 pkgs; rye, 1,660 bu; barley, 1,100 bu; malt, 1,000 bu; pork, 135 brls; beef, 1,475 brls; cut meats, 3,203 pkgs; lard, 3,759 tcs; whisky, 136 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 310,000 bu; corn, 193,000 bu; rye, 47,000 bu.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

	March 20, '80.	March 13, '80.	March 27, '79.
Flour and wheat, qrs	2,125,000	2,050,000	1,550,000
Corn, qrs	670,000	540,000	330,000

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
March 20, 1880	25,864,000	15,560,000	2,915,000	2,639,000
March 13, 1880	27,047,000	14,879,000	2,848,000	3,741,000
March 22, 1879	20,030,000	13,151,000	2,271,000	3,130,000
March 23, 1878	7,568,449	5,728,062	2,539,330	2,583,133
March 24, 1877	9,087,450	10,495,835	2,825,398	2,700,125
March 25, 1876	10,023,032	5,817,196	3,260,289	1,470,167
March 27, 1875	11,577,522	8,255,061	2,388,474	862,161
March 28, 1874	11,297,240	6,675,202	2,465,858	709,099

Also, 775,000 bu rye, against 821,000 bu a week previous.

Parties in the trade here do not understand how there could be such a big decrease in the visible supply during last week, without their knowing something about it. They think there must be another mistake in the figures, and are on the lookout for some one to throw light on the subject.

Operators in both wheat and rye seem disposed to ignore the fact that it costs 4¼c to carry grain through the month of April. Grain that has been in store all winter can be delivered next Thursday on contracts at the price named in the contract, but if the seller carry the grain until May 1 he must deduct 4¼c from the contract price, in order to make it regular. Is it possible there will be an April corner in both deals? The governing idea with sellers of both wheat and rye seems to be that receipts will be so liberal during May as to beat down prices. But it may be that the elevators will not be able to take the grain in; and in that case it would not be regular for delivery on contracts. Comparatively little will be taken from store on the first trip down, however it may be afterwards.

The depression in oats, alluded to yesterday as resulting from a check on consumption, owing to the relatively high price of corn, was intensified by the Hinsdale failure. It is understood that the Grand Rapids party were long to the extent of about 500,000 bu; and when these came on the market other people joined in and raided prices down.

One of the largest shingle mills in the country, if not in the world, is conducted by Boyden & Akeley at Grand Haven. The mill consumes about 600 logs per day, says the Spring Lake *Republican*, and is expected to cut this season 800,000 shingles, 20,000 ft lumber, and 10,000 lath daily. The logs are so closely worked up that there is very little waste. The Company expects to use 44,000,000 ft of logs this season.

The log supply for the mills of Ottawa County this season is estimated to be 163,000,000 ft.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 25.—For a fortnight past the "bear" element has been decidedly in the ascendency on 'Change, and prices in consequence have steadily fallen in price. Everybody has been on the short side. The amount of grain that has thus been sold for future delivery would certainly be startling if anything like a correct aggregate could be obtained. It would run far into the millions! To cool heads, it would seem as if this process of selling what one has not got has been carried a little too far. A day of buying, of filling these unlimited contracts, must soon set in, the premonitory signs of which are already beginning to appear.

Then the results may be somewhat startling to those who have with so rash confidence counted upon much lower prices than now prevail. It seems to be forgotten that Europe will absolutely need all the grain we shall be able to spare.

The European demand is now in abeyance. It will soon spring into active life. According to "Mark Lane" (the most reliable of authorities) the time is not far distant when Western Europe, which has been anxiously watching the tendency of the American markets, will "rush to get in at the bottom."

This "rush" is inevitable,—there is no quarter of the globe from which the necessary supplies can be had save from this country,—and Europe will have to pay what this country asks. The "American ring" know well what they are about, and their private interests coincide with the interests of our farmers and the public. W.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, but stronger, in sympathy with a firmer tone at the Stock-Yards. Liverpool reported an advance of 1s in pork, but little change otherwise. The business here was mostly in changes from one month to another, but there was a fair export demand for meats, which was checked by the fact that holders generally asked higher prices.

MESS PORK—Advanced 20c per brl, and closed 10@12½c above the latest prices of Wednesday, at $10.60@10.62½ for round lots spot, seller the month, or seller April, $10.75@10.77½ seller May, and $10.87½@10.90 seller June. Sales were reported of 16,250 brls seller April at $10.47½@10.67½; 32,500 brls seller May at $10.62½@10.85; 5,500 brls seller June at $10.77½@10.97½; and 4,250 brls seller the year at $10.25@10.27½. Total, 58,500 brls.

LARD—Advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs, and closed 5@7½c above the latest prices of Wednesday at $7.02½@7.05 for round lots, spot, seller the month, or seller April, $7.12½ seller May, and about $7.17½ seller June. Sales were reported of 7,500 tcs seller April at $6.97½@7.05; 10,750 tcs seller May at $7.07½@7.15; 3,500 tcs seller June at $7.15@7.20; and 500 tcs seller the year at $7.00. Total, 22,250 tcs.

MEATS—Were less active but firmer. The trading was chiefly in local futures, which advanced 10@12½c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 100 boxes shoulders at $4.00; 2,250,000 lbs short ribs at $6.22½@6.32½ seller April, $6.37½@6.40 seller May, and $6.35@6.47½ seller June, 50 boxes do (special average) at $6.75; 200 boxes long clears at $6.30; 500 boxes long and short clears at $6.40@6.45; 50,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7¼c; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8c; 50 tcs do from dressed hogs at 7¾c. Prices on the leading cuts were about as follows at 1 o'clock for the partly-cured cuts:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$6.25	$3.80	$6.25	$6.45
Spot, boxed	6.45	4.00	6.45	6.65
March, boxed	6.45	4.00	6.45	6.65
April, boxed	6.45	4.05	6.45	6.65
May, boxed	6.55	4.15	6.55	6.75

Short ribs, seller May, closed at $6.40. Long clears quoted at $6.15 loose and $6.35 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¼@6⅝c boxed; long cut hams, 8¼@8½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 7⅞@8c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 7¼@7¾c; do seller April, 7¼@7¾c; green shoulders, 3¾c.

Bacon quoted at 5@5¼c for shoulders, 6¾@7c for short ribs, 7@7¼c for short clears, 9@9¾c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5¼@6c for white, 5¼@5½c for good yellow, and 4¼@5c for brown; country do was quoted at 5¼@5½c for white, 4¾c for yellow, and 4¼@4⅝c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.00@8.50 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 6¼@6⅜c for city, 6c for No. 1 country, and 5¼c for No. 2 do.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather more active, a reduction in prices permitting some export orders to be filled, but there was not much life in the trade. Sales were reported of 870 brls winters on private terms; 175 brls double extras, partly at $6.00; 1,500 sks spring extras on private terms; 190 brls low grade at $3.75@4.75; and 50 brls rye flour at $4.40. Total, 2,335 brls. Export extras were quoted at $5.00@5.25 in sacks, and double extras do at $5.25@5.50.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 6 cars of bran at $14@16.25; 3 cars middlings at $14.25@16.25; 2 cars shorts at $14.25@14.50; 2 cars wheat screenings at $9.00@10.00; and 1 car coarse corn-meal at $13.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and steadier, averaging and closing a shade below the latest figures of Wednesday. The British markets were quiet, and generally understood to be easier, while New York was dull, and there were few outside orders here either to buy or to sell. Local operators were not disposed to do much, except on the scalp, being uncertain about prospects. The general idea seemed to be that the market has had a pretty severe drop already, and though the situation apparently favors still lower prices, there is room for a present reaction, which might be a sharp one if there should be a scare about the growing winter wheat. The uncertainty in that direction is probably doing a great deal to sustain the market under the bear feeling due to heavy stocks here and elsewhere, and the idea that our elevators will probably not be much relieved till late in May, while the freight situation is a strong one. There was a moderate demand yesterday for car lots of No. 2, which closed at about $1.16⅜, with round lots at $1.16⅜. Seller May opened at $1.17¼@1.17⅜, sold up to $1.17⅝, receded to $1.17, and closed at $1.17⅜. Seller April sold at $1.16⅝@1.17¼, closing at $1.16⅜. Seller the month was quoted at $1.16½@1.17, closing at $1.16⅜. June sold at $1.14@1.14¾, and July was nearly nominal at 7@7½c below May. Spot sales were reported of 20,200 bu No. 2 at $1.11½@1.16⅛; 4,400 bu No. 3 in Central $1.04½; 2,400 bu do in A., D. & Co. at $1.05, all gilt-edged receipts; 400 bu rejected at 88c; 10,000 bu by sample at 70c@$1.14, the outside for No. 2 on track. Total, 37,400 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 1,600 bu No. 2 red winter in store at $1.19; 400 bu No. 2 winter in store at $1.14; 2,800 bu winter by sample at $1.15@1.20; and 3,600 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.16½@1.17 in store. Total, 8,400 bu.

CORN—Was less active but firm. Futures fell off about ⅛c, but recovered towards the close, and cash lots were firmer. The British markets were irregular, Liverpool being quoted ½d lower, and cargoes off coast firm, while our receipts were smaller in volume, with rather large shipments. There was only a moderate inquiry for futures, but spot corn was in good demand, shippers wanting receipts in those houses which allow a rebate, while the fresh arrivals in other houses were taken to carry against contracts. Gilt-edged receipts closed at 36¾c in Galena and Rock Island elevators, and 36c elsewhere, with 33⅞c for regular. Seller May opened at 37¾c, sold at 37⅝c, advanced to 38c, and closed at 37⅝c. Seller the month and seller April ranged at 33⅝@34c, closing at 33⅞c. June sold at 37¾@38⅛c, and July at 38⅛@38⅞c. Spot sales were reported of 128,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 35½@36¾c; 1,000 bu new high mixed at 35c; 1,000 bu new mixed at 34½c; 1,000 bu rejected at 34½c; 20,000 bu by sample at 35½@37½c on track; 21,000 bu do at 35½@37½c free on board cars; and 600 bu ears at 37c. Total, 172,600 bu.

OATS—Were in fair demand and steady at the improvement of the preceding evening. The receipts were again fair, with liberal shipments, and shippers were picking up the track lots. New York was quoted easier, but the local market was strengthened by the prospect of a storm, and sellers of futures were not so numerous as usual. A round lot of regular oats was taken for shipment at 28c, and fresh No. 2 sold at 30½c. Seller May opened at 32¼c, weakened to 32c, and closed at 32¼c. June oats were in better demand and stronger, being even with May at times. Sales were made at 31½@31¾c. April were 28c. Cash sales were reported of 25,000 bu No. 2 at 28c; 700 bu fresh at 30½c; 22,400 bu by sample at 25@31½c on track; and 9,900 bu mixed at 29@31½c, and 14,700 bu white at 29@37c, all free on board. Total, 72,600 bu.

RYE—Was again very quiet, the trading being confined to car-lots. Futures were lifeless. April was quoted at 68c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu fresh No. 2 at 71½c; 2,500 bu by sample at 73@75c on track; and 1,600 bu at 73½@76c delivered. Total, 4,900 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and easy. The speculative department was neglected, and samples were weaker under larger offerings, with a limited inquiry. April No. 2 was quoted at 74@75c, May at 79c, and April extra 3 at 53c. Cash No. 3 was nominal at 50c, and No. 2 at 74@76c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu by sample at 30@62c on track.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was stronger. Sales 305,000 bu at $1.17@1.17¼ for April, $1.17⅜@1.17½ for May, $1.10 for June, $1.10⅜@1.11 for July, and 94½@94⅝c for the year. Corn was steady. Sales 330,000 bu at 37¼@38c for May, 38@38⅛c for June, and 38⅜@38⅝c for July. Oats—25,000 bu at 32@32¼c for May, and 32c for June. Mess pork was stronger. Sales 9,250 brls at $10.65 for April, $10.77½@10.80 for May, $10.95 for June, and $10.25 for the year. Lard was steady. Sales 2,000 tcs at $7.12½ for May, and $7.02½@7.05 for April. Short-ribs—1,100,000 lbs at $6.40 for May, and $6.47½ for June.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

The afternoon markets were weaker. The clearing weather depressed grain, and provisions followed. Wheat closed ⅜@½c lower. May sold at $1.16½@1.17⅜, closing at the inside. April sold at $1.16@1.16⅞, and closed at $1.16⅜. July sold at $1.10. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 37⅝@37¾c for May, which opened at 37⅞c. June was about 37⅞c, and July sold at 38¼@38⅜c. Oats declined ⅛c, selling at 32c off to 31⅝c for May, closing at 31⅝@31¾c. June sold at 31½@32c, and closed at the inside. Mess pork closed 10c lower, at $10.50@10.52½ for April and $10.65@10.67½ for May. Sales 10,750 brls, at $10.52½@10.62½ for April, $10.65@10.77½ for May, and $10.85@10.92½ for June. Lard was 5c off, closing at $6.97½@7.00 for April and $7.07½@7.10 for May. Sales 4,500 tcs, at $7.00@7.02½ for April, $7.07½@7.12½ for May, and $7.17½@7.20 for June. Short ribs—1,000,000 lbs, at $6.45@6.47½ for June, $6.40 for May, and $6.30 for April. Long and short clears—500 boxes at $6.50.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request in small lots, and steady:

Choice hurl	7½@8
Fine green, with hurl to work it	6½@7
Red-tipped do and hurl	5½@6
Inferior	5 @5½
Crooked	3 @4½

BUTTER—There was an unchanged market. The demand continues in excess of the supply, and sales are readily effected at the following quotations:

Creamery	31@35
Good to choice dairy	24@30
Medium	18@20
Inferior to common	10@16
Roll	15@25

BAGGING—The advance in cotton seamless bags noted on Wednesday was firmly sustained. Burlaps, gunnies, and other goods in the list remained firm and unchanged. We repeat our list:

Stark	25	Burlaps	10@13½
Brighton, A	24½	Gunnies, single	15 @13½
Otter Creek	22	Gunnies, double	22½@23½
Lewiston	23½	Wool sacks	45 @50
American	23½		

CHEESE—Quotations remain as before. Only a moderate demand exists, but stocks being small the market remains firm. We quote:

Full cream	12½@14½
Part skim	11 @12
Low grades	7 @9

COAL—A light business was doing at the prices given below:

Lackawanna, range and egg	$6.00
Lackawanna, nut	6.50
Erie and Brier Hill	6.00
Cannel	7.00
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50
Piedmont	5.50
Blossburg	5.50
Brazil block	5.50
Wilmington	4.00

EGGS—Sales were reported at 12c early in the day, and subsequently at 11@11½c, the feeling being weak, as buyers were not willing to pay the prices asked.

FISH—Labrador herring was up another 25c per brl, with which exception there were no changes in values. The market was quiet and firm at the following prices:

Whitefish, No. 1, ℔ ½-brl	$6.50 @ 6.60
Whitefish, family, ℔ ½-brl	4.00 @ 4.10
Trout, ½-brl	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Bloater, shore, ½-brl	20.00
Mackerel—Extra, shore, ½-brl	15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.60 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.50 @ 3.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00 @ 1.25
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ℔ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Bank	4.60 @ 4.75
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.75 @ 8.00
Herring—Round, brls	5.50 @ 5.75
Herring—Holland, ℔ keg	1.00 @ 1.05
Herring—Scaled, ℔ box	30 @ 35
Halibut—Smoked	9 @ 9½
California salmon, ½-brls	7.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—Blackberries are exceedingly scarce, and are held with great firmness. They have advanced to 12@12½c, and are in a fair way to go higher. Raisins, currants, prunes, and most other fruits are firm. Trade was reported fair:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers	13 @ 15
Turkish prunes, old	7 @ 7¼
Turkish prunes, new	8¼@ 8¾
Raisins, layers	2.45 @2.50
Raisins, London layers	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, Valencia	8¼@ 8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.55 @2.65
Zante currants, new	6¾@ 7
Citron	23½@ 24½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	13 @ 14
Apples, Eastern	8 @ 8¼
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	9¼@ 10½
Raspberries	31 @ 32
Blackberries	12 @ 12½
Pitted cherries	19 @ 20

NUTS.

Filberts	11 @ 12
Almonds, Tarragona	19½@ 20
Naples walnuts	13 @ 13½
Brazils	9 @ 9½
Pecans	11 @ 11½

GREEN FRUITS—Were in demand and steady. Oranges are firm, under a good inquiry, and other markets are strong, the European crop being smaller than usual:

Apples, ℔ brl, in lots	$3.00@ 3.50
Lemons, ℔ box	6.00@ 6.50
Valencia oranges, medium, ℔ case	8.50@ 9.00
Messina oranges, ℔ case	4.00@ 4.50
Jamaica oranges, ℔ brl	11.00
Bananas, ℔ bunch	2.20@ 3.00

GROCERIES—Sugars were easier. Coffees showed a trifle more of firmness. Rice, sirups, molasses, and spices were about steady. A good business was in progress at the following quotations:

RICE.

Carolina	7¼@ 8
Louisiana	7 @ 7¾
Rangoon	6¾@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	24 @28
Rio, prime to choice	16¾@17¼
Rio, good	16 @16¼
Rio, fair	15 @15½
Rio, common	14¼@14¾
Rio, roasting	13 @13¾

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10¼@10⅝
Granulated	10¼@10⅜
Powdered	10¼@10⅝
A standard	9¾@ 9⅞
A No. 2	9½@ 9¾
Extra C	9¼@ 9½
C No. 1	9 @ 9¼
Yellow	7¾@ 8½

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	43 @ 45
Prime corn or sugar	40 @ 42
Fair to good corn or sugar	35 @ 38
Blackstrap	27 @ 29
Choice New Orleans molasses	56 @ 58
Prime do	52 @ 55
Fair do	46 @ 49
Common do	40 @ 45

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @ 19
Cloves	38 @ 40
Pepper	17 @ 18
Nutmegs	98 @ 1.00

HAY—Was in fair request and steady. Dealers were counting on the stormy weather checking receipts, and asked full prices for desirable offerings:

No. 1 timothy, ℔ ton	$11.50@12.00
No. 2 timothy, ℔ ton	10.50@11.00
Mixed	9.00@10.00
Upland prairie	9.00@ 9.50
No. 1 prairie	7.50@ 8.00
Slough	5.00@ 6.00

HIDES—Were firm and salable to the local tanners and dealers. Other markets are quoted strong, and a good many orders are coming from the East:

Green-cured hides, all weights, ℔ lb	9¼@ 9¾
Damaged hides	8 @ 8½
Calf, ℔ lb	14½@15½
Dry-salted, ℔ lb	12½@13½
Dry flint	16½@17½
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	50 @55

LUMBER—Was in request and tolerably steady. A part cargo of Muskegon dry inch has been sold at the docks on private terms. Several cargoes of Grand Haven shingles (about 1,500 m) have been sold to arrive to $2.25 for "As" and 80c for No. 1. Some lumber is now being delivered at yard docks. Quotations:

First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch	$ 45.00
First and second, 1¼@1½ inch	42.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	42.00
Third clear do	35.00
First and second clear dressed siding	23.00
Common dressed siding	16.00@17.00
Flooring, second common dressed	30.00
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwards	36.00@42.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	34.00@35.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	29.00@32.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	21.00@23.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	13.00
Common boards	14.00@15.00
Common boards, No. 2	12.50
Dimension stuff	12.00@12.50
Dimension stuff 20@30 feet	13.00@18.00
Pickets, rough and select	14.00
Lath	2.50
Shingles, standard	2.90
Shingles, choice	2.70

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers report a fair demand, and no quotable change in prices. Tin-plates are easy, and some lines of goods that advanced rapidly may fall back a little, but no important break is expected. Iron is unchanged:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ℔ box	$ 11.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX.	13.00
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	10.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	21.40
Pig-tin, ℔ lb	28@ 30
Bar-tin	32
Solder	18
Pig lead, ℔ lb	6
Bar lead	7
Lead pipe	7¼
Copper bottoms, ℔ lb	39
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	35
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	43
Planished, cut to size	45
Sheet zinc, ℔ lb	7@ 9½
Sheet-iron, No. 24	6.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	6.20
Sheet-iron, No. 27	6.40
Common bar-iron rates	4.30@4.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	16@ 17
American planished iron, "B"	11½
American do, "A"	13
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12@ 16
Fence wire, ℔ lb	6¼

NAILS—Were quoted at $5.25 rates, and steady, the speculative lots that were thrown on the market having been bought up.

OILS—Were unchanged. Trade remains quiet. We again quote:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	$ 10¼
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	13
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	17¾
Elaine	19
Lard, extra winter	62 @ 65
Lard, No. 1	55 @ 57
Lard, No. 2	50 @ 52
Linseed, raw	80
Linseed, boiled	83
Sperm	70
Whale, winter bleached	1.35
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	50
Bank oil	47
Straits	50
Turpentine	53
Miners' oil	60 @ 63
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12½
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	13½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	18½

POTATOES—Were slow and easy. The receipts were larger, and lots that were not taken into store sold slowly, and usually to peddlers. Peachblows were 45@55c and Rose 30@45c.

POULTRY—Exhibited little change. The offerings were small, and local buyers took the fine lots. The large varieties of wild duck sold readily, but small kinds were dull. Chickens, live, $3.00@3.25 per doz; do dressed, 7@8c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 9@12c per lb; ducks, live, $2.00@2.75 per doz; live geese, $5.00 per doz; wild ducks, 75c@$2.00 per doz.

RAGS—Were quoted weaker at $2.75@2.90 per 100 lbs, on account of liberal receipts from the country.

SEEDS—Timothy was slow and easier. Orders were scarce, and much of the seed offered was inferior in quality. Sales were reported at $2.20@2.67. Prime closed at $2.48@2.50. Clover was more active, at a lower range of prices. Sales were made at $3.75@4.35, prime bringing $3.85@3.90. Flax was dull at $1.50@1.55. Hungarian and millet sold at 60@71½c, both being dull.

SALT—Was in demand. Fine has declined 20c per brl:

Fine salt, ℔ brl	$ 1.25
Ordinary coarse salt, ℔ brl	1.50
Ground solar	1.50
Dairy, with bags	2.55@2.90
Ground alum	1.25
Liverpool fine (white sacks)	1.85

WHISKY—Was in fair demand at the recent decline. Sales aggregated 500 brls on the basis of $1.06 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was steady, with moderate sales to the Western consumers:

Washed fleece, medium	55@60
Washed fleece, common	50@55
Washed fleece, fine, ℔ lb	52@55
Medium unwashed	38@44
Fine unwashed	32@35
Coarse unwashed	32@35
Tub-washed, choice	60@62
Tub-washed, common to good	57@59

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,350	20,249	892
Tuesday	4,490	18,610	1,812
Wednesday	6,216	18,610	3,599
Thursday	7,500	18,500	1,200
Total	21,556	75,969	7,503
Same time last week	20,305	90,360	7,118
Shipments—			
Monday	1,738	5,733	498
Tuesday	987	5,192	1,373
Wednesday	2,342	7,060	804
Total	5,067	17,985	2,675

Tuesday's and Wednesday's receipts of hogs were identical—viz.: 18,610. This has never occurred but once before "in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant."

CATTLE—The liberal supply of Wednesday was supplemented yesterday by still freer arrivals, and, as a consequence, prices were again weak all around and materially lower for most descriptions. News from the East continuing bad, shippers of course did not feel inclined to continue operations except at a further considerable reduction in prices, and, under the pressure of heavy supplies, they were enabled to fill their orders at prices of their own making. Other classes of buyers also took advantage of the excessive offerings, and there was no grade of cattle for which it was possible to obtain previous figures. Sales show a reduction from the day before of 10@15c, while in comparison with last week the day's trading was done at a decline of 15@25c. It was a dull and dragging trade throughout, though at the modified prices holders managed to work off a good many cattle. Trading was at $2.25@5.15—the bulk at $3.60@4.40. Poor to good butchers' stuff sold at $2.50@3.75; common to prime stockers at $2.85@3.65; and common to choice shipping steers at $3.75@4.90. Exporters paid $4.80@5.15—the outside figure for a very superior drove. At the close there remained in the yards a fair two days' supply of unsold stock, and, should Friday's receipts prove liberal, a further shrinkage in values may reasonably be looked for.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$4.80@5.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	4.40@4.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.15@4.35
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.80@4.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.85@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@5.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
20	1,463	$4.90	14	1,203	$4.15
17	1,482	4.80	18	1,238	4.15
80	1,475	4.80	18	1,209	4.05
25	1,450	4.75	20	1,084	4.00
17	1,314	4.75	15	1,075	4.00
17	1,459	4.70	50	1,134	4.00
31	1,380	4.60	40	1,110	4.00
36	1,400	4.60	12	1,171	4.10
32	1,448	4.62½	19	1,152	4.00
15	1,384	4.50	10 oxen	1,670	4.00
15	1,292	4.50	11	1,097	3.80
15	1,300	4.50	19	1,137	3.70
15	1,290	4.50	19 feeders	1,014	3.70
63	1,362	4.45	21 feeders	1,015	3.75
11	1,217	4.45	16	1,133	3.80
15	1,313	4.40	10 stockers	931	3.65
17	1,300	4.40	11 stockers	1,053	3.62½
20	1,321	4.37½	10 stockers	934	3.60
31	1,294	4.30	12 stockers	1,043	3.55
23	1,313	4.30	40 stockers	911	3.50
18	1,250	4.30	14	1,151	3.35
107	1,254	4.35	17	910	3.32½
63	1,233	4.25	20 stockers	895	3.25
17	1,290	4.25	17 stockers	835	3.25
39	1,233	4.25	11 stockers	814	3.20
18	1,346	4.30	11 stockers	842	3.20
37	1,171	4.25	10 stockers	606	3.00
21	1,315	4.25	17 cows	906	3.00
16	1,171	4.25	18 stockers	567	3.05
31	1,318	4.25	15 stockers	660	3.00
17	1,235	4.25	28	594	3.00
14	1,302	4.25	11 cows	948	2.75
16	1,341	4.20	14 cows	1,000	2.75
18	1,175	4.15	10 cows	955	2.50

HOGS—The receipts were about the same as for the previous day, amounting to about 18,500; and under a good packing and shipping demand the market, in sympathy with provisions, was stronger. The hogs were taken about as fast as received at an advance over Wednesday's prices of fully 5c, light selling at $4.20@4.45; mixed packers at $4.25@4.45, and common to choice heavy shipping lots at $4.40@4.75. The quality was the poorest of the season thus far, the proportion of light and coarse mixed lots being unusually large. Skips sold at $3.25@4.00. The market closed quiet and easier.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	397	$4.75	31	226	$4.45	64	208	$4.40
35	291	4.70	64	249	4.45	142	243	4.40
37	350	4.70	51	180	4.45	79	216	4.35
47	353	4.70	76	309	4.45	73	224	4.35
150	307	4.60	64	300	4.45	65	285	4.35
107	279	4.60	30	281	4.45	67	234	4.35
64	261	4.55	51	281	4.45	68	214	4.35
58	295	4.55	104	187	4.45	51	148	4.35
55	326	4.55	63	263	4.40	56	234	4.35
43	283	4.55	62	195	4.40	74	172	4.30
56	307	4.50	61	201	4.40	26	194	4.30
53	246	4.50	46	286	4.40	59	148	4.30
44	257	4.50	64	268	4.40	20	317	4.30
55	184	4.50	62	209	4.40	20	301	4.30
87	209	4.50	64	210	4.40	66	271	4.30
45	280	4.50	48	219	4.40	36	278	4.30
22	273	4.50	77	237	4.40	82	162	4.25
23	233	4.50	24	180	4.40	55	176	4.25
48	273	4.45	73	281	4.40	23	190	4.20
63	250	4.45	59	207	4.40	51	278	4.25
49	278	4.45	67	198	4.40	72	212	4.20
130	188	4.45	43	212	4.40	27	256	4.20
53	214	4.45	44	215	4.40	29	159	4.10
40	305	4.45						

SHEEP—No marked change was apparent in the sheep market. There was a good demand from the Eastern and local trade, and the moderate supply on sale was disposed of at sustained prices, or at $5.00@6.50 per 100 lbs for very common to really choice droves. Among the day's transactions were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
81	104	$5.65	90	102	$6.40	89	96	$5.85
72	131	6.37½	95	101	6.10	50	114	5.25
82	122	6.37½	76	92	6.10	164	102	5.90

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 25.—BEEVES—No receipts; no trade to speak of. Dressed beef dull at 6¼@7¾c; ordinary to good sides, prime selections, occasionally sold at 8c. Shipments to-day, 115 live, 1,200 quarters of beef, 200 carcasses of mutton, 200 dressed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,980; market fair at former figures, with a ready clearance at $6.50@7.50; sheep, $7.25@8.37 for yearling lambs, and $4.50@6.50 per head for spring lambs. Dressed mutton slow at $7.00@8.00; lambs weak at $7.50@8.50.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,600; demand for live hogs a trifle better; a car load of fair Ohio, 143 lbs, at $4.80; dressed firmer at $6.00@6.25.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 25.—CATTLE—Receipts 697 head of through and 85 of yard stock; total for three days, 1,394 through and 587 local. The supply for this week's sales has been light and the quality generally common, with very good to extra only 10 head sold to-day, and the pens clear except of through stock.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 1,925 head; total for three days, 5,035; Yorkers at $4.40@4.65; Philadelphias, $4.80@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 1,300 head; total for three days, 8,900; none for sale; feeling fair.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—CATTLE—Weak; shipping demand light; supply fair; sales of native steers, 1,000 to 1,350 lbs, at $4.10@4.55; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.60; cows and heifers at $2.50@3.40; Texans and Indians, $2.75@3.75; Colorado steers, $3.50@4.00; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,000.

SHEEP—Demand active; fair to good muttons, $4.40@5.35; choice to fancy, $5.50@5.85; export sheep, $6.00@6.20.

HOGS—Active. Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.10@4.30; mixed packing, $4.10@4.25; Bostons, $4.25@4.35; butchers' to fancy, $4.40@4.50; receipts, 5,800; shipments, 4,500.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 325; market quiet and unchanged; a number of common light lots and stockers unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,300; market easier; common to good, $5.75@6.50; choice, $6.75@6.87½; Western lambs, $6.50@7.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart, tending down; Yorkers, fair light to choice, $4.40@4.58½; medium and heavy, $4.55@4.60; pigs, $4.25@4.35; a few unsold.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 25.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports cattle receipts the past week, 2,547; shipments, 1,894; dull; native shippers, $3.75@4.50; native stockers and feeders, $2.85@3.80; native cows, $2.20@3.30; Colorados, $2.65@3.70; Texas, $2.40@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts the past week, 10,290; shipments, 4,297; firm and active; choice heavy, $4.00@4.10; light shipping and mixed packing, $3.75@3.90.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common, $3.50@4.20; light, $4.25@4.50; packing, $4.30@4.55; butchers', $4.55@4.65; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 1,100.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—HOGS—Steady at $3.50@4.45; receipts, 5,200; shipments, 3,200.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 11s 3d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s; spring, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 1d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 11½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 57s 6d. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—COTTON—Steady at 7¾@7 7-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,800; sales of the week, 42,000; American, 35,000; speculators took 3,000, of which exporters took 2,000; forwarded from ship-side direct to spinners, 14,000; actual export, 4,000; total receipts, 50,000; American, 44,000; total stock, 573,000; American, 419,000; amount afloat, 350,000; American, 256,000.

LARD—American, 38s.

LONDON, March 25.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 26s 6d@29s; Muscovado afloat, 23s 3d@27c.

ANTWERP, March 25.—PETROLEUM—19f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 25—5 p. m.—Lard, 38s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Wheat—Not much doing; red winter, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 11s 1d; No. 3 do, 10s 7d. Corn dull and easier at 5s 11d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull; red winter and No. 2 spring declined 3d. Corn dull. Arrived—Wheat rather easier. Corn in fair demand and firm. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull. Pork—Western prime mess firmer and is higher at 58s 6d. Lard, 38s 1d. Bacon—Long clear, 35s; short clear, 38s 6d. Tallow, 35s. Cheese, 71s 6d. Beef—Prime mess, 73s.

LONDON, March 25.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn rather easier at at 5s 11d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather easier; fair average No. 2 spring, 52s@52s 6d; fair average red winter, 56s@56s 6d. Corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French quiet.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—Much less animation in wheat, on a generally weaker and unsettled market; No. 1 white in comparatively brisk request for early delivery, shippers purchasing quite freely, particularly towards the close; options on No. 1 white moderately active, chiefly for April, at, however, lower prices, April options receding about 1c and May ½@¾c per bu. March option held its own, best helped by more urgent call for prompt delivery; spring in moderate request for early delivery at barely steady prices; cable advices generally unfavorable; 164,000 bu No. 1 white, in store and afloat, at $1.38@1.39¼; 41,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.43@1.44; 163,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.30@1.31; Milwaukee at $1.31. Corn—Trade to a fair aggregate at a reduction of ¼@½c per bu on free offerings; mixed Western, 55@56½c. Oats—A moderately active movement at a further reduction of ½@¾c per bu, closing weak; No. 2 Chicago at 42@42½c. Rye—Market yet lifeless, values weaker, and more or less unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Active business; Western lard again attracting most attention; values advanced; mess pork some request for prompt delivery at $11.50 for new; $11.00@11.25 for old. In the option line sparingly sought and about 15c higher. Cut meats in request at steady prices. Bacon lightly dealt in; long clear 6c asked. Western lard fairly active for early delivery at an improvement of [illegible]; closing, however, much weaker. In the option line in good demand at an advance, but left off at lower figures, April option closing at $7.52½@7.55; May, $7.55@7.57½; June, $7.62½; year option at $7.50.

TALLOW—In more demand; 100,000 lbs at 6 1-16@6 3-16c.

SUGARS—Raw dull, and quoted about steady; fair refining Cuba at 7¾c; refined in slack request; cut loaf, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1.10 bid, but very dull.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively tame market on a generally firm basis; less demand from the grain interest; through freights are tamer; for Liverpool, 1,500 bu flour, chiefly through freight, forward shipment, reported at 2s 6d@2s 9d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 25.—COTTON—Dull and nominal at 13¼@13¾c; futures steady; March, 12.91c; April, 12.94c; May, 13.15c; June, 13.31c; July, 13.44c; August, 13.54c; September, 12.15c; October, 11.84c; November, 11.60c; December, 11.55c.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; receipts, 12,000 brls; super State and Western, $4.50@5.00; common to good extra, $5.00@5.50; good to choice, $5.50@8.00; white wheat extra, $5.85@6.50; extra Ohio, $5.00@7.50; St. Louis, $5.10@8.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and feverish; receipts, 158,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.27½@1.29; No. 3 spring, $1.30@1.31; No. 2 spring, $1.34; ungraded red, $1.40@1.41; No. 2 do, $1.43@1.44; mixed winter, $1.39@1.40½; ungraded white, $1.35@1.36; No. 2 do, $1.36@1.37; No. 1 do, $1.38@1.39; No. 2 red, March, $1.42@1.43½; April, $1.42¼; May, $1.39@1.40¼. Corn weaker; receipts, 258,000 bu; ungraded, 55@56c; No. 3, 56c; No. 2 old, 56½@56¾c; steamer white, 57½c; No. 2 white, 60c; No. 2 April, 55¾@56c; May, 54c. Oats heavy; receipts, 35,000 bu; mixed Western, 41½@45c; white Western, 45@50c, the latter price for fancy.

HAY—In fair demand at 70c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged; fair to good refining, 7¾@8c. Molasses—Grocery grades in moderate demand; Porto Rico, 40@42c; New Orleans, 44@50c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and easier; United, 88¾c; crude, 6⅞@7¾c; refined, 7¾c.

TALLOW—Quiet and unchanged.

RESIN—Quiet at $1.50.

TURPENTINE—Quiet but steady at 45@46c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 9¾@11¼c.

PROVISIONS—In good demand at full prices. Pork higher and fairly active; old mess, $11.00; new quoted at $11.50. Beef quiet and weak. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; prime steam, old, $7.00@7.37½; new, $7.75.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; Western, 15@35c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western, 11@14c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.09@1.10.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—FLOUR—Dull; no export demand; Indiana superfine, $4.50; Western extra, in lots, $5.00@5.25; Minnesota extras, in lots, medium, $6.00; good, $6.25; choice, $6.50; Ohio do, $6.25; good, $6.80; fancy, $7.00; Indiana do, good, $6.75; Illinois do, good, $6.00@6.62½; winter and spring patents, in lots, $7.25@8.00. Rye flour—The demand has fallen off; small sales at $4.87½@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with rather more inquiry for futures and exportation, but millers purchased sparingly; No. 2 red, $1.42; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1.41½; No. 2 red, March, $1.41½ bid, $1.43½ asked; April, $1.41½ bid, $1.41½ asked; May, $1.39½ bid, $1.39½ asked; June, $1.33½ bid, $1.37½ asked. Rye—Not much coming forward. Corn in more demand for export; steamer on track, 53½c; Western rejected on track, 51½c; sail mixed, March, 55½c bid, 55⅝c asked; April, 53½c bid, 53½c asked; May, 51½c bid, 51½c asked; June, 50½c bid, 50½c asked. Oats—Demand limited; No. 1 white, 48½c; No. 2 white, 47@47½c; No. 3 white, 45c; rejected, 43@45c.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Beef, mess, $13.00. Mess pork, $12.00@12.25. Hams, smoked, 9¼@10½c; pickled, 7½@8c. Lard, Western, 7¾@7⅞c; steam, 7¾c.

BUTTER—Demand fair and market firm; creamery extra, 35@37c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 31@33c; do fall, 28@30c; Western Reserve, extra, 28@30c; do good to choice, 25@27c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 12@12½c.

CHEESE—In fair demand; Western creamery, 14@14½c; do good, 13¼@13½c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—In fair demand; Western, $1.08.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,400 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 160,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 211,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 25.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and March, $1.42½@1.42¾; April, $1.41; May, $1.38¾@1.38⅞; June, $1.35; July, $1.25. Corn—Western firm; Western mixed, spot, 55@55½c; March, 55c; April, 52½c; May, 50⅞@51c; June, 50½c; steamer, 54c. Oats dull and easy, but unchanged. Rye dull and nominal at 93c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—About steady.

BUTTER—Light receipts; active; Western, packed and rolls, 23@30c.

EGGS—Quiet and easy at 11c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, fair to prime, 14½@15½c. Sugar about steady; A soft, 9⅝c.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer, firm; cotton, 7-32@¼d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 7½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,560 brls; wheat, 82,300 bu; corn, 101,000 bu; oats, 2,500 bu; rye, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 89,180 bu; corn, 84,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 310,000 bu; corn, 160,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Flour quiet and weak, at 43¼@44c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and weak, at $2.25@2.30.

HAY—Dull and tending downward; prime, $20.00@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower, at $12.00. Bulk meats easier; shoulders, loose, quoted at 4¼@4⅜c; clear rib, 6¼@6⅜c; clear sides, 6⅝@7¼c.

BRAN—Dull and lower at 90@95c.

GRAIN—Corn steady with a fair demand, at 55@56c. Oats quiet and weak, at 53@54c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 13½@16c. Sugar scarce and firm; common to good common, 7@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7½@7⅝c; prime to choice, 7¾@8½c; yellow clarified, 8½@8⅝c. Molasses steady with good demand; common, 35c; fair, 38c; centrifugal, 30@42c; prime to choice, 40@52c.

RICE—In good demand at 6@7¼c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, $2.50 per $1,000 premium. Sterling, 487.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—FLOUR—Dull; XX, $5.00 bid; XXX, $5.30 bid cash; $5.30 March; family, $5.70 asked; choice, $5.80 bid.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular; some sales higher; No. 2 red, $1.20@1.20¼ cash; $1.20¾@1.21 April; $1.20@1.19¾ May; $1.14¼@1.14 June; $1.02¼ July; No. 3 do, $1.16@1.17; No. 4 do, $1.12. Corn better; 35¾@35⅞c cash; 33¼@35c April; 35½@35¾c May; 35⅜c June. Oats slow; 31c cash; 32⅛c May; 32⅜c June. Rye nominal at 74c. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Unchanged at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher for cash; $10.05 May. Dry salt meats higher for sides; $3.75@3.80, $6.30@6.50, $6.45@6.50. Bacon higher for sides; $4.50, $7.10, $7.25@7.30. Lard higher at $6.92½@6.95.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 31,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 81,000 bu; corn, 127,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 25.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and declined ⅛c, and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.19; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.13¼; No. 2 do, $1.11¼; March, $1.11¼; April, $1.11¼; May, $1.16¼; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.04½; No. 4, 99c; rejected, 89c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 35¼c. Oats higher and scarce; No. 2, 30¾c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 72c. Barley stronger and advanced 1c; No. 2 spring, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Mess pork firm at $10.65 cash; $10.80 May. Lard—Prime steam, $7.05 cash and $7.10 May.

LIVE HOGS—Firmer at $4.20@4.35.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,800 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; barley, 4,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 25.—FLOUR—Dull; Western superfine, $5.00@5.25; common extras, $5.25@5.75; Wisconsin, $5.25@6.00; Minnesota, $6.00@7.25; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $6.25@6.75; Illinois and Indiana, $6.50@7.00; St. Louis, $6.75@7.50; patent, winter wheats, $7.00@8.50; extreme prices not easily obtained.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 60@61½c. Oats dull; No. 1 and extra white, 50@53c; No. 2 white, 48@49½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 45½@47c. Rye, 90@95c.

BUTTER—Western choice creameries, 35@38c; ladle packed, choice, 26@28c; fair to good, 22@25c.

EGGS—Western, 11½@12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls and 700 sks; corn, 46,000 bu; wheat, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 43,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 25.—COTTON—Quiet at 12¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and lower; family, $5.50@5.75; fancy unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier at $1.27½. Corn in fair demand at 40½c. Oats steady at 37½@38c. Rye steady at 84c. Barley stronger; extra No. 3 fall, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active but lower at $11.00@11.25. Lard stronger at $7.00@7.05. Bulk meats firmer at $4.00, $6.50, and $6.75. Bacon in fair demand at $5.00, $7.12½, and $7.50.

WHISKY—Easier at $1.04.

BUTTER—Stronger; choice Western Reserve, 28@30c; choice Central Ohio, 25@27c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 80c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 25.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.21; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.20¼; April, $1.26¾; May, $1.27¼; June, $1.23¼; July, $1.09¾; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.19; Western amber, $1.26. Corn firm; high-mixed, 42c; No. 2 spot, 41½c; May, 41c; No. 2 white, 42¾c; damaged, 38½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 34c.

CLOSED—Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter, May, $1.27.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 130,000 bu; oats, none.

Board adjourned till Saturday.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—COTTON—Quiet at 12¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1.18@1.20. Corn easier; No. 2 white, 42@44½c; do mixed, 40c. Oats easier; No. 2 white, 38c; do mixed, 37c. Rye steady; No. 2, 85@88c.

HAY—Steady at $16.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.25. Lard firm; prime steam, 7c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, $4.00; clear rib, $6.50; clear, $6.80. Bacon firm; shoulders, $4.75; clear rib, $7.10; clear, $7.50. Hams—Sugar-cured, $9.50@10.00.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.04.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 25.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts the past week, 48,428 bu; shipments, 106,135 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, $1.10; April, $1.11; No. 3, cash, $1.02; April, $1.02½. Corn—Receipts the past week, 134,588 bu; shipments, 136,468 bu; weaker; No. 2, cash, 27¾c; April, 28c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 25.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected. Corn active; 100,000 bu Western No. 2 to arrive afloat, 44@44½c; 17 cars Kansas, on track, 47c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley dull; 2,000 bu State, 6-rowed, 72c on track.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, 17½c; grain, 15c, hence to New York. No Board to-morrow.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 25.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $1.22; No. 1 white, $1.21¾ March; do April, $1.22¼; May, $1.22¾; June, $1.21¼; milling, No. 1, nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., March 25.—GRAIN—Corn quiet and steady; high mixed, 35@35½c; mixed, 35@35¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 33@33½c. Rye inactive and steady; No. 2, 74c.

HIGHWINES—Nominal at $1.04.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 25.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.22@1.24. Corn steady at 36@38¼c. Oats weaker at 31½@34c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 25.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; hard No. 1 Minnesota spring, $1.35. Corn dull; Western mixed, 57c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., March 25.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 7¾c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 25.—PETROLEUM—Ve[illegible]

quiet; crude a trifle easier at 93½c at P[illegible]
shipment; refined, 7¾@7⅞c for Philadelphia[illegible]
TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 25.—PETROLEU[illegible]
opened at 93½c; highest, 93¾c; lowest, 88[illegible]
93c; shipments, 24,840; average, 41,198; cha[illegible]
average, 18,352; transactions, 165,000.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 25.—COTTO[illegible]
middling, 12⅜c; low middling, 12¼c; good [illegible]
11¾c; net receipts, 2,771 bales; gross, 2,897; [illegible]
the Continent, 800; coastwise, 2,656, sales, 4[illegible]
230,581.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—COTTON—Du[illegible]
changed; middlings, 12½c; sales, 400 bales[illegible]
500; shipments, 1,700; stock, 71,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The market conti[illegible]
and steady. Cotton goods in moderate de[illegible]
unchanged. Prints quiet and steady. L[illegible]
active on account of the wintry weather[illegible]
hams and dress goods in steady request. M[illegible]
woolens quiet and firm. The *Bulletin* says:[illegible]
large auction sale of silks will be held next[illegible]
day."

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, March 25.—SPIRITS TURP[illegible]
Dull at 40c.

PATTEN THE BRIBE[illegible]

He Is Making a Strong Fight [illegible]
sas for His Liberty—The La[illegible]
velopments.

Deputy-Sheriff Sennott returned y[illegible]
afternoon from a hurried trip to K[illegible]
search of Burdett E. Patten, the "priv[illegible]
tective" whose unsavory connection [illegible]
latest case of jury-bribing is still fre[illegible]
public mind. That he failed to bring th[illegible]
wanted "detective" with him was not [illegible]
but the result of circumstances over w[illegible]
had no control.

THE STORY OF HIS JOURNEYING[illegible]
to and fro up and down the earth, as [illegible]
one of the reporters of THE TRIBUNE[illegible]
read with interest by those who have k[illegible]
of this decidedly interesting case from [illegible]
it cropped out up to date.

After securing the necessary papers[illegible]
proceeded to Wamego, Pottawatomie[illegible]
Kas., which became for the time being[illegible]
of operations. It was pretty well kno[illegible]
Patten was rusticating in the interior [illegible]
father-in-law, and Sennott according[illegible]
graphed to Under Sheriff Griffin, of Po[illegible]
mie County, that he had a warrant and[illegible]
sition from the State of Illinois for his r[illegible]
requested Griffin to arrest him. Griffi[illegible]
lank Westerner with plenty of nerve,[illegible]
time in hunting up the "detective." F[illegible]
him at a place about thirty-two mi[illegible]
Louisville, Kas., which is itself some thi[illegible]
west of Wamego, and, in order that the[illegible]
be no slip, descended upon him last [illegible]
morning at the peaceful hour of 4 o'clo[illegible]
Patten, disguised from the loss [illegible]
side whiskers, was wrapped in [illegible]
On being rather unceremoniously a[illegible]
and told that he was wanted, he jumpe[illegible]
bed and made a quick move to get his r[illegible]
Griffin covered him in good style, howe[illegible]
admonished him to keep still, or he wo[illegible]
out on him with his gun. Patten becam[illegible]
more tractable, under the salutary influ[illegible]
the weapon of the plains, and wanted [illegible]
the reason for this unwarranted in[illegible]
Griffin, now equally complacent, told hi[illegible]
the documents and proceeded to read S[illegible]
telegram. Now it so happened, throug[illegible]
mistake or other, that the papers had be[illegible]
out against Burlett E. Patton instead of[illegible]
E. Patten. The wily "detective" at o[illegible]
covered the loophole and forthwith

DENIED THAT HE WAS THE PERSON W[illegible]
swore up and down that he had never s[illegible]
nott, and, finally, refused to get up, dre[illegible]
anything else. The Kansas Sherif[illegible]
changing his "quid" to the other side[illegible]
cheek, quietly proceeded to handcuff [illegible]
ten, then to dress him, and then to mo[illegible]
out of the house and compel him to g[illegible]
The two men had gone only a few mi[illegible]
they were overtaken by Patten's fathe[illegible]
on horseback. Griffin advised the newco[illegible]
keep at a proper distance, and the new[illegible]
needed no further admonitions in the[illegible]
tion. He brought up the rear. Arr[illegible]
Wamego, Patten was quietly jailed,[illegible]
father-in-law began to see what c[illegible]
done to get him out. A lawyer wa[illegible]
and between them they got out a writ o[illegible]
corpus, which was set for hearing befor[illegible]
Jones of the County Court. The hearin[illegible]
until half-past 10 o'clock Tuesday n[illegible]
Judge deciding that the warrant was d[illegible]
on account of this mistake in the spellin[illegible]
name. Patten brazenly denied that he[illegible]
man who was wanted, and, although co[illegible]
by Sennott, swore that he knew him n[illegible]
never seen him before. Owing to this d[illegible]
the warrant, however, the Judge finally[illegible]
that it was insufficient to hold Patten,[illegible]
cordingly discharged him. Then th[illegible]
more bluster on the part of the "priv[illegible]
tective," who enjoyed his brief triump[illegible]
it was worth, and more too.

But Sennott and Griffin, anticipatin[illegible]
chances, followed their man up after [illegible]
charge, handcuffed him, threw him into[illegible]
wagon that was waiting at a convenient spot[illegible]
gan to make for another county. Th[illegible]
overtaken, however, after having tr[illegible]
distance of about twelve miles, by th[illegible]
stables, who

ARRESTED THE TWO DEPUTIES[illegible]
on a warrant charging them with kid[illegible]
and escorted them back to Louisville. [illegible]
was fined $15, and the Judge was good en[illegible]
intimate that, if he did anything of th[illegible]
again, he would bring up in jail. Senn[illegible]
his fine, and swore out another w[illegible]
before Justice Brown, under a [illegible]
Kansas, providing for the arrest[illegible]
fugitive from justice. Patten was arres[illegible]
the case set for trial in ten days fr[illegible]
Wednesday. Patten was arrested, was[illegible]
to give bail, and went to jail. Sennott t[illegible]
first train for Chicago in order to get ou[illegible]
set of papers in which the name should [illegible]
rectly spelled, arriving here, as before st[illegible]
4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Week[illegible]
hunted up and a new and correct warr[illegible]
speedily issued by Justice Hammer. A [illegible]
received after Sennott's arrival states t[illegible]
ten had gotten out

ANOTHER WRIT OF HABEAS CORP[illegible]
and that the hearing was set for 7 o'c[illegible]
evening. This gave him no annoyance[illegible]
reason that Griffin is still on the ground,[illegible]
be depended upon to stick to his man [illegible]
thick and thin. Having the new pa[illegible]
everything in readiness, however, the[illegible]
started off again last evening on the [illegible]
train with a good prospect this time of[illegible]
Mr. Patten back to the city from whi[illegible]
suddenly and unceremoniously disappe[illegible]

As a blusterer, Patten is keeping up h[illegible]
tation. He has already made the blood-[illegible]
statement that he won't be brought ba[illegible]
and on one occasion threatened that if h[illegible]
les were only off he would lick his Kansa[illegible]
within an inch of his life. Grif[illegible]
obliging enough to remove the [illegible]
whereupon Patten's courage "oozed o[illegible]
fingers' ends," and he meekly remarke[illegible]
didn't want to hit an officer. Griffin's[illegible]
up by this time, and he gave his priso[illegible]
might be called a love-tap on the sid[illegible]
cheek in Kansas, but which would im[illegible]
average man in this section with a fee[illegible]
far to that produced by the descent o[illegible]
driver. So far the "private detecti[illegible]
played the part of the innocent and p[illegible]
individual who "Don't know what he'[illegible]
As to anything like jury-bribing, he is[illegible]
less as the unborn babe, according to [illegible]
though he must have been quietly [illegible]
different story to his Western friends[illegible]
from which Deputy-Sheriff Sennott [illegible]
inference that in some way or other the[illegible]
detective" had made his last job in thi[illegible]
out something like $500.

GOING WEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib[illegible]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 25.—The e[illegible]
from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio to K[illegible]
Colorado, as indicated by the numbers[illegible]
leaving Central Illinois and are daily[illegible]
through the city by the various ra[illegible]
astonishing and unprecedented. The[illegible]
tion of those who are going to remain [illegible]
larger than in previous years,—very fe[illegible]
trip or land-viewing tickets being p[illegible]
One train of the Chicago & Alton this w[illegible]
into Kansas City three reclining-chair [illegible]
tirely filled with emigrants. One car w[illegible]
from Chicago containing emigrants f[illegible]
gola, Ind.; another with a load from L[illegible]
Ind., was taken here; and at Minier a[illegible]
from Terre Haute. The same train to[illegible]
from Bloomington.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib[illegible]

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 25.—The [illegible]
to-day gave President Angell an indefi[illegible]
of absence in case he decides to accep[illegible]
sion to China, as there is little doubt h[illegible]
Prof. H. S. Frieze, who was Acting [illegible]
after Dr. Haven's resignation, from 18[illegible]
will again assume that position during [illegible]
Angell's absence. An appropriation [illegible]
was made for the purchase of instru[illegible]
the observatory. The Regents adjour[illegible]
April 13, when the Building Committee[illegible]
mit plans and estimates for the enlarg[illegible]
the laboratory and dental college.

Garcelon Owns Up.

Ex-Gov. Garcelon owns up that the a[illegible]
steal Maine was based upon outrageou[illegible]
In an interview with the reporter of th[illegible]
ton *Journal* he admitted that some of th[illegible]
were tampered with, said that he recog[illegible]
present Republican Legislature as [illegible]
added:

"When I can get the Council togeth[illegible]
to have a raking of this whole matter[illegible]
it will be found that this tampering w[illegible]
turns was done by one individual,—b[illegible]
care now to name who I think that ind[illegible]
Some of the Republican allegation[illegible]
doubtful, but that case in York I can't[illegible]
The time will come when the public [illegible]
full developments on these matters[illegible]
say more, but the time has not ye[illegible]
want to get before my Council again[illegible]
this whole subject thoroughly canv[illegible]
think some time I shall make a more [illegible]
statement than I can now."

A fretful mother and cross child h[illegible]
health, requiring only Hop Bitters to [illegible]

quiet; crude a trifle easier at 8¾@8⅞c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7⅝@7¾c for Philadelphia delivery. TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 25.—PETROLEUM—Market opened at 88¾c; highest, 88¾c; lowest, 88⅛c; closing at 88½c; shipments, 24,840; average, 41,133; charters, 9,500; average, 13,353; transactions, 165,000.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 25.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 12⅞c; low middling, 12⅜c; good ordinary, 11⅝c; net receipts, 2,721 bales; gross, 2,897; exports to the Continent, 800; coastwise, 2,656; sales, 6,700; stock, 268,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; middlings, 12⅜c; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 550; shipments, 1,700; stock, 71,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The market continues quiet and steady. Cotton goods in moderate demand and unchanged. Prints quiet and steady. Lawns less active on account of the wintry weather, but ginghams and dress goods in steady request. Men's wear woolens quiet and firm. The *Bulletin* says: "Another large auction sale of silks will be held next Wednesday."

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, March 25.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull at 40c.

PATTEN THE BRIBER.

He Is Making a Strong Fight in Kansas for His Liberty—The Latest Developments.

Deputy-Sheriff Sennott returned yesterday afternoon from a hurried trip to Kansas in search of Burdett E. Patten, the "private detective" whose unsavory connection with the latest case of jury-bribing is still fresh in the public mind. That he failed to bring the much-wanted "detective" with him was not his fault but the result of circumstances over which he had no control.

THE STORY OF HIS JOURNEYINGS

to and fro up and down the earth, as related to one of the reporters of THE TRIBUNE, will be read with interest by those who have kept track of this decidedly interesting case from the time it cropped out up to date.

After securing the necessary papers, Sennott proceeded to Wamego, Pottawatomie County, Kas., which became for the time being his base of operations. It was pretty well known that Patten was rusticating in the interior with his father-in-law, and Sennott accordingly telegraphed to Under Sheriff Griffin, of Pottawatomie County, that he had a warrant and a requisition from the State of Illinois for his man, and requested Griffin to arrest him. Griffin, a tall, lank Westerner with plenty of nerve, lost no time in hunting up the "detective." He found him at a place about thirty-two miles from Louisville, Kas., which is itself some three miles west of Wamego, and, in order that there might be no slip, descended upon him last Monday morning at the peaceful hour of 4 o'clock. Mr. Patten, disguised from the loss of his side whiskers, was wrapped in slumber. On being rather unceremoniously awakened and told that he was wanted, he jumped out of bed and made a quick move to get his revolver. Griffin covered him in good style, however, and admonished him to keep still, or he would open out on him with his gun. Patten became a little more tractable, under the salutary influences of the weapon of the plains, and wanted to know the reason for this unwarranted intrusion. Griffin, now equally complacent, told him he had the documents and proceeded to read Sennott's telegram. Now it so happened, through some mistake or other, that the papers had been made out against Burlett E. Patton instead of Burdett E. Patten. The wily "detective" at once discovered the loophole and forthwith

DENIED THAT HE WAS THE PERSON WANTED,

swore up and down that he had never seen Sennott, and, finally, refused to get up, dress, or do anything else. The Kansas Sheriff, after changing his "quid" to the other side of his cheek, quietly proceeded to handcuff Mr. Patten, then to dress him, and then to move him out of the house and compel him to go along. The two men had gone only a few miles when they were overtaken by Patten's father-in-law on horseback. Griffin advised the newcomer to keep at a proper distance, and the new-comer needed no further admonitions in that direction. He brought up the rear. Arriving at Wamego, Patten was quietly jailed, and the father-in-law began to see what could be done to get him out. A lawyer was found, and between them they got out a writ of habeas corpus, which was set for hearing before Judge Jones of the County Court. The hearing lasted until half-past 10 o'clock Tuesday night, the Judge deciding that the warrant was defective on account of this mistake in the spelling of the name. Patten brazenly denied that he was the man who was wanted, and, although confronted by Sennott, swore that he knew him not,—had never seen him before. Owing to this defect in the warrant, however, the Judge finally decided that it was insufficient to hold Patten, and accordingly discharged him. Then there was more bluster on the part of the "private detective," who enjoyed his brief triumph for all it was worth, and more too.

But Sennott and Griffin, anticipating all the chances, followed their man up after the discharge, handcuffed him, threw him into a wagon which was waiting at a convenient spot, and began to make for another county. They were overtaken, however, after having traveled a distance of about twelve miles, by three Constables, who

ARRESTED THE TWO DEPUTIES

on a warrant charging them with kidnaping, and escorted them back to Louisville. Sennott was fined $15, and the Judge was good enough to intimate that, if he did anything of that sort again, he would bring up in jail. Sennott paid his fine, and swore out another warrant before Justice Brown, under a law of Kansas, providing for the arrest of a fugitive from justice. Patten was arrested and the case set for trial in ten days from last Wednesday. Patten was arrested, was unable to give bail, and went to jail. Sennott took the first train for Chicago in order to get out a new set of papers in which the name should be correctly spelled, arriving here, as before stated, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Weckler was hunted up and a new and correct warrant was speedily issued by Justice Hammer. A dispatch received after Sennott's arrival states that Patten had gotten out

ANOTHER WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

and that the hearing was set for 7 o'clock last evening. This gave him no annoyance, for the reason that Griffin is still on the ground, and can be depended upon to stick to his man through thick and thin. Having the new papers and everything in readiness, however, the Deputy started off again last evening on the 9 o'clock train with a good prospect this time of bringing Mr. Patten back to the city from which he so suddenly and unceremoniously disappeared.

As a blusterer, Patten is keeping up his reputation. He has already made the blood-curdling statement that he won't be brought back alive, and on one occasion threatened that if his shackles were only off he would lick his Kansas captor within an inch of his life. Griffin was obliging enough to remove the wristlets, whereupon Patten's courage "oozed out at his fingers' ends," and he meekly remarked that he didn't want to hit an officer. Griffin's mad was up by this time, and he gave his prisoner what might be called a love-tap on the side of the cheek in Kansas, but which would impress the average man in this section with a feeling similar to that produced by the descent of a pile-driver. So far the "private detective" has played the part of the innocent and persecuted individual who "Don't know what he's in for." As to anything like jury-bribing, he is as guileless as the unborn babe, according to his story, though he must have been quietly telling a different story to his Western friends,—a story from which Deputy-Sheriff Sennott drew the inference that in some way or other the "private detective" had made his last job in this city pan out something like $500.

GOING WEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 25.—The emigration from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio to Kansas and Colorado, as indicated by the numbers who are leaving Central Illinois and are daily passing through the city by the various railroads, is astonishing and unprecedented. The proportion of those who are going to remain is much larger than in previous years,—very few round-trip or land-viewing tickets being purchased. One train of the Chicago & Alton this week took into Kansas City three reclining-chair cars entirely filled with emigrants. One car was taken from Chicago containing emigrants from Angola, Ind.; another with a load from Lafayette, Ind., was taken here; and at Minier a car-load from Terre Haute. The same train took forty from Bloomington.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 25.—The Regents to-day gave President Angell an indefinit leave of absence in case he decides to accept the mission to China, as there is little doubt he will do. Prof. H. S. Frieze, who was Acting President after Dr. Haven's resignation, from 1869 to 1871, will again assume that position during President Angell's absence. An appropriation of $3,050 was made for the purchase of instruments for the observatory. The Regents adjourned until April 13, when the Building Committee will submit plans and estimates for the enlargement of the laboratory and dental college.

Garcelon Owns Up.

Ex-Gov. Garcelon owns up that the attempt to steal Maine was based upon outrageous frauds. In an interview with the reporter of the Lewiston *Journal* he admitted that some of the returns were tampered with, said that he recognized the present Republican Legislature as legal, and added:

"When I can get the Council together I mean to have a raking of this whole matter. I think it will be found that this tampering with the returns was done by one individual,—but I don't care now to name who I think that individual is. Some of the Republican allegations may be doubtful, but that case in York I can't get over. The time will come when the public will have full developments on these matters. I might say more, but the time has not yet come. I want to get before my Council again and have this whole subject thoroughly canvassed. I think some time I shall make a more particular statement than I can now."

A fretful mother and cross child indicates ill health, requiring only Hop Bitters to remove.

MARINE NEWS.

Strike of the Shipcarpenters on the North Branch for Higher Wages.

The Ice in the Straits Firmer than Ever Before at This Season.

Steamer Metropolis Again Blockaded by Ice in Thunder Bay.

The Grain and Coarse-Freight Charters Made Yesterday.

A SHIPCARPENTERS' STRIKE.

THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday made announcement of the fact that the shipcarpenters employed in Miller Brothers' North Branch yard were becoming uneasy regarding their wages, which they felt inclined to consider too low, in view of the general revival of the shipping interest on the lakes. This uneasiness ripened into a strike, or, rather, the semblance of a strike, yesterday. The men came to the yard at the usual morning hour, and when Mr. Thomas Miller, the head of the firm, made his appearance, demanded that their pay be advanced 50 cents per day, or from $2.50 to $3. Mr. Miller met the demand with a point-blank refusal, whereupon a considerable number of the men quit work. This action did not have the effect to shake the determination of Mr. Miller in the least. On the contrary, he assumed an air of indifference, and quietly informed the strikers that, unless they returned to their labor before to-morrow morning, they must remove their tools from the yard; that he should have no farther use for them. There are two classes of help to be found in every shipyard, first-class mechanics and helpers or common laborers. The latter seek their places rather than are sought for, and receive pay considerably below the standard of the professional men. In this case the strike was confined to the professionals, and their going did not cause a general desertion of the yard, as it evidently had been hoped it would. Consequently, after a brief absence for consultation, all but a few returned to their work at the old wages, and without the sulkiness that characterizes defeat. The few remained away all day, and it is questionable whether their services will be retained. The "strike" extended to the men employed by Capt. Ben Eyster, at the floating dry-dock above the Millers' yard, with about the same result. The Chicago Dry-Dock Company, whose docks and yards are on the South Branch, fared better. Their men, to the number of 125 or more, went to work as usual in the morning, and remained at work all day, as if unconscious of the proceedings that had taken place at the other yards. Still they could not have been ignorant of the intended demand for an advance in wages, and their action consequently must be attributed to indifference.

Whether this will be end of the matter remains to be seen. There are some who profess to believe that an effort will now be made to organize a union for the purpose of ordering a general strike of all shipyard employés. Others think that no further trouble need be feared, and give as a reason for so thinking that the shipcarpenters are divided in opinion regarding the policy of a strike at this season of the year, when the old work is rapidly decreasing and there is no certainty of steady employment through the season. If there are a goodly number so disposed, of course there can be no further trouble. At any rate, come what may, the Messrs. Miller assert that they will not consent to any advance above the present wages unless an advance should be established generally along the lakes. And the proprietors of the remaining yards express a similar determination. The effect of an advance to $3 per day for first-class workmen, or, to put it better, an advance of 50 cents per diem for the services of men furnished to do repair work upon vessels, would have the effect to send all jobs of any magnitude to other ports, and thus leave the Chicago shipyards and shipcarpenters idle. The policy certainly will prove suicidal if persisted in.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights continue quiet and steady at the recent decline, though the demand for tonnage has perceptibly improved. Yesterday two charters were reported, the schooner R. B. Hayes for 50,000 bushels of corn on a through rate that allows the vessel 6 cents per bushel to Buffalo, and the schooner Manzanilla for 22,000 bushels of corn to Kingston at 10 cents per bushel.

Coarse-freight engagements were reported as follows: Schooner Acorn, wood from Northport to Chicago at $2.50 per cord; schooner William Jones, ties and cedar posts from Horn's Pier to Chicago through the season at going rates; steam-barge Michael Groh, dry lumber from Muskegon to Chicago at $1.50 per 1,000 feet; scow Moses Gage, oak ties from Muskegon to Chicago at 8¼ cents apiece; schooners Kittie Grant and Sea Bird, and scow Banner, lumber from Saugatuck to Michigan City at $1.50 per 1,000 feet; two vessels, names not given, dry lumber from Bay City to Chicago at $2.50 per 1,000 feet, free of tow bills at Bay City. No late ore charters have been reported. It is claimed that rates are easier, and that only $1.15 per gross ton from Escanaba to Chicago is now offered.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

The Welland *Telegraph* says of the work on the Welland Canal improvement: "Section 34 is getting along very quietly. About 300 men are at work, and it is the intention of the contractors to do enough work this winter so as to nearly finish the job in another season. On Section 33 a great annoyance has been felt in having so much water to contend with, the bed of the canal being full of springs, insomuch that four or five feet of water will come up in a very few hours. The dry masonry work is progressing rapidly, however, and the dam is one of the best ever built on the whole canal enlargement."

The Toronto *Globe* says there is still much talk about the chances of getting through to Lake Erie, and vessel-men are even embarrassed in making engagements for Upper Lake traffic in the absence of exact information as to the opening of the canal.

A telegram from St. Catharines to the Toronto papers affords the by no means cheering information that, owing to the lateness last season at which the contracts at Stonebridge were let, it is thought the Welland Canal will not be opened for navigation before the middle of May. This will give the contractors an opportunity to do as much of the work this season as if it had been let earlier.

THE OUTLOOK FOR LUMBER-CARRIERS.

The following is clipped from the Detroit *Free Press*: "On the whole the tonnage of the lakes will be found to be classed up in marine registers this spring, instead of each vessel being a grade lower as has been the case, with few exceptions, in the last two or three years. The amount of repairing which has been done to secure this result is in the aggregate immense, and its effect upon the lake shipping can hardly be estimated. In one way it will be felt in a strong influence on lumber freights. So many vessels are in the iron ore trade for the season, and so few vessels have been classed down and out of the grain trade, that the lumber-carrying tonnage will be increased comparatively little except by new boats built expressly for that trade. About the amount of lumber to go forward there is a lack of reliable information, but it seems to be the fact that there will at least be as much as last year. Hence, paying lumber freights are expected."

REPAIRS AT ERIE.

At Erie the schooner A. G. Morey is receiving a thorough overhauling; the propeller China new bulwarks; the revenue cutter Perry a new deck; the Canadian schooner Wacousta is being converted into a lumber barge; the schooner Nellie Redington is being straightened; the schooners Annie Sherwood, Schuylkill, and Thomas A. Scott are being recalked and repaired; and the tugs Erie and Thomas Thompson largely overhauled.

THE WAUBUNO.

The report of the discovery of the wreck of the steamer Waubuno in Georgian Bay is confirmed by Mr. Cameron, President of the Georgian Bay Transportation Company. Capt. Campbell has started from Collingwood to Penetanguishene, and will proceed thence by dog train to the Christian Islands to locate the spot where the lost steamer is lying.

A BUFFALO REMINISCENCE.

"Thirty years ago yesterday, March 23, 1850," says the Buffalo *Express*, "the steamer Troy, bound from Toledo, was the first vessel of the season to reach Buffalo. Unable to enter the creek on account of the ice, she proceeded to Black Rock Harbor, and while going down Niagara River her boiler exploded, causing the loss of many lives, and doing considerable damage to the boat. Capt. Thomas Wilkins, master of the Troy, was standing on the pilot-house, and his son, who was Mate, was standing close by at the time the explosion occurred; they were both thrown violently to the deck, but, beyond a few slight bruises, escaped uninjured. On getting up they found the vessel was unmanageable, and, with the aid of the wheelsmen, they set the jib and tried to head her for the shore. As soon as the somke and steam, which enveloped the wreck, had cleared away Capt. Wilkins proceeded to look after his passengers, six of whom he saw struggling in the water. He succeeded in picking up five, but the sixth, supposed to be Dr. Wright, of Syracuse, sank before they could reach him. In a short time the boat drifted in shore and brought up against the pier of the Black Rock Ferry, where a number of persons had gathered; many of whom had witnessed the explosion, and were anxious to ascertain what amount of life had been sacrificed. The wounded were sought out and every attention given to them, many of the residents of Black Rock throwing open their houses to receive cases too serious for removal to any distance. Nine persons were killed by the catastrophe, and others died subsequently from their injuries."

AN AGED CRAFT.

To settle a dispute as to which is the oldest boat built on the Hudson River and now afloat the following statement has been obtained from the New York Custom-House: "The sloop Wasp was built at Lansingburg in the year 1812; was launched on the 12th of August, 1812; was captured by the English on Long Island Sound, and recaptured by the Americans, commanded at the time by Capt. Lewis, and is now plying between Hell Gate and the Battery, New York, carrying stone."

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—It has been blowing a moderate gale from the southeast to-day, with snow flurries throughout the afternoon. Snow to the depth of an inch fell last night, but it has nearly all disappeared again.

The schooners H. C. Winslow, St. Cloud, and scows Mendota and J. S. Skinner arrived from the east shore with lumber and ties.

The schooner Pride, lumber-laden from Ludington for Racine, is in harbor here, wind-bound. The schooner Honest John, which left Ludington for this port several hours before the Pride, had not arrived up to evening. Being old and tender, she probably ran for Sheboygan.

A schooner, name not learned, is at anchor in the bay.

The schooner Ashtabula has fitted out, and will sail for Muskegon with the first favorable wind.

It is the schooner Isabella Sands, not the Lucia A. Simpson, as reported yesterday, that is getting ready for a start.

The schooner E. Fitzgerald was chartered to-day to load 20,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo at seven cents.

Messrs. Wolf & Davidson are still receiving large quantities of ship timber by rail. Since yesterday morning the number of carloads received was ten.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 25.—The barge Oakland and consorts Martini and Sparrow, all lumber-laden, arrived this afternoon from Saginaw. They experienced no trouble on the trip. This is the first lumber arrival for the season.

The Cleveland Tug Association has fixed rates, and the schedule contemplates a considerable advance over last season. Twenty per cent off will be allowed for cash.

The schooner Criss Grover has been chartered for coal to Malden on private terms.

The clearances to-day were: Schooners Alpena, Port Huron, light; Francis Palms, Buffalo, grain; propeller Chicago and consort barge Dictator, Toledo, light; schooner Theodore Voges, Toledo, coal; schooner J. R. Pelton, Detroit, light. The Chicago and Dictator are to load grain at Toledo for Buffalo.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 25.—The scow Rockaway sailed for Cleveland late last night, and the propeller Alcona, which came in Tuesday night, also departed. Her papers are made out for Chicago. The schooner Zach Chandler left this port for Toledo at 7 o'clock this morning, and made good progress up the lake. The Alpena and Winona were expected in from Toledo this evening, but at last accounts they could not be sighted.

WORSE AND WORSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., March 25.—The thermometer ranges at zero every night, and the weather moderates but little during the day. Wind north, fresh; weather clear. The ice in the Straits is in better condition than ever before at this season. Teams are crossing everywhere.

AGAIN ICE-BOUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALPENA, Mich., March 25.—A heavy gale from the southeast to-day filled Thunder Bay full of ice. The steamer Metropolis, from Bay City, was caught by drifting ice near the mouth of the Bay, but managed to work her way through to this port, where she is now, ice-bound.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, March 25.—Cleared—Fearless, St. Louis, 89,444 feet lumber; Belle France, St. Louis, 130,500 feet lumber; D. T. Wright, St. Louis, 130,012 feet lumber.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., March 25.—Arrived—Propeller H. B. Tuttle, 27,600 bushels wheat; schooner George H. Ely, 42,000 bushels corn; both from Toledo.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, March 25.—The steam-barge Lothair and barge Corisande left here to-day for Chicago with iron ore.

PORT JOTTINGS.

The southerly wind caused an active movement of outward-bound vessels yesterday.

Harry Fox & Co.'s tug Monitor was placed in commission yesterday for scow and vessel towing.

Capt. E. H. Jefferson, appointed to the command of the Government tug Gen. Humphreys, who proceeded to Colorado three months ago, has concluded to remain out West, and writes that he will prospect in the Gunnison country, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, 200 miles distant from Colorado Springs, where important mineral discoveries are reported to have been made. Capt. Jefferson has forwarded his resignation of the command of the tug Humphreys.

Ed Olcott, a former Chicago tugman, is at present Captain of a Government steam-launch on the Columbia River, in Oregon. "Paddy" Lee, well-known in Chicago as a tug engineer, is engineer of the craft which Olcott commands.

Perry Gotham, Mate of the schooner Thomas W. Ferry, has arrived here from Detroit, and Capt. A. S. Gotham is expected to-morrow, to fit the vessel out.

Capt. William Richardson, of Oswego, was in the city yesterday on his way to Milwaukee to fit out the schooner Maria J. Scott.

Peter N. Johannan will assume command of the schooner Mary B. Hale, of Racine, vice George Harding.

John B. Merrill, Esq., and C. W. Norris, of the firm of G. D. Norris & Co., were in the city yesterday from Milwaukee. Mr. Merrill was a caller at THE TRIBUNE office.

Capt. W. E. Morris, late of the schooner Kate Darley, has been appointed to the command of the schooner Rutherford B. Hayes.

The tug A. Miller is in commission. She now hails from Albany, N. Y. The schooner Pensaukee will also be hailed from Albany.

The tug Triad has had one of her three 13¼x14 inch cylinders removed. This will leave her two 13¼x14 inch cylinders still, the equivalent in power of an 18x20 cylinder engine. A new crank shaft, larger than any now in use on the river, has been received for the tug from Philadelphia.

Last evening the tug A. Miller, while shifting the scow Moses Gage from inside of the schooner J. P. De Coudres at Wells street bridge, carried away one shroud of the De Coudres' mizzen rigging. It was the Miller's first tow, unfortunately.

Messrs. Bickford, Knox & Co., of this city, report the sale of the first lumber cargo of the season at Milwaukee. The cargo consisted of joists and scantling, and brought $10.50 per 1,000 feet.

AROUND THE LAKES.

The buoys in the vicinity of Buffalo have not yet been placed in position.

In order to secure an abundant depth of water at the Maumee Bay entrance, it is proposed to build a wall of rough stone at Cedar Point to prevent storms from washing sand into the channel. Then to deepen the channel by dredging, by the increased force of the current, by jetties, or the three combined, will be practicable.

New arches are being put in the steam-barge Sanilac at Port Huron.

The Buffalo *Express* considers it doubtful whether vessels will leave that port for the Upper Lakes before the 1st of April.

Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish and Fisheries Commissioner, has written to Capt. D. P. Dobbins requesting a model of his new self-righting surf-boat to send to the Berlin International Exhibition, which opens in April. He saw the model Capt. Dobbins sent to Washington, and considered it an excellent boat for the fishermen on the coasts, being safe and easily worked, either with sail or oars.

The propeller Buffalo has gone into dry-dock at Buffalo for extensive repairs.

James Davidson has purchased the shipyard of Ballentine & Co. at Bay City, operated by F. W. Wheeler, and will remove the same to his yard. He takes possession June 15.

From Manistee it is learned that the schooner J. O. Moss, which lost her rudder when entering the harbor last fall, is having a new rudder put in and otherwise being fitted out. The schooner Dolphin is lying in the harbor waterlogged.

Capt. Horn, of Detroit, will name his new ferry steamer the Garland.

The Detroit papers state that H. G. Blanchard, of that city, has recently refused an offer of $30,000 for the propeller Mayflower. The Mayflower has been largely repaired and strengthened for the season's business.

The propeller St. Paul left Detroit for Mackinac on Tuesday evening, with a full cargo of freight and seventy-five passengers.

The Oscoda Salt and Lumber Company intend building a barge with a carrying capacity of 400,000 feet. Work will begin next month, and, if present expectations are realized in the cost, it is stated that quite a fleet of barges will be constructed.

The tug M. F. Merrick passed Detroit on Tuesday, bound for the Niagara River. Extensive alterations were made in this tug last winter.

The rule which requires all vessels to have their names painted on the pilot-houses in letters six inches in length will be enforced by the local inspectors at Detroit.

Detroit papers report the charter of the schooner B. F. Bruce, 45,000 bushels of wheat to Buffalo at 2¾ cents.

The lights all along the coast of Lake Huron, on this side, as far as Cheboygan, are in operation.

Capt. Wilson's barge Minnehaha will be launched at Gibralta, to-morrow.

Considerable trouble is experienced by deeper-draft vessels in getting in and out of Toledo harbor. Generally the water is shoal there, and when the wind is down the lake the water falls.

The schooner J. R. Pelton has left Cleveland for Toledo to load with grain for Erie.

The steamer Ferris will run between Sandusky and the islands.

Capt. Grummond is making extensive repairs to the tug Winslow, at Detroit, so that she will come out practically a new boat, without an inch of dead or decayed wood in her. These repairs, which include also the thorough overhauling of boiler and machinery, will cost between $5,000 and $6,000.

It is under consideration to have the Canada Southern ferry Transfer extensively repaired this season when opportunity offers. It is known that she stands in need of what practically amounts to a rebuild and that the cost of the work will probably be between $20,000 and $30,000. There is some talk, too, of building a second iron boat for the service.

The first arrival at Erie last year was on April 29, when the propeller Egyptian, Capt. Landfair, arrived from Toledo with 35,000 bushels of wheat.

The Oswego *Times* says: "It is reported that Capt. Daggett will take the tug Sumne, to the Detroit River the coming season, and will probably command her himself."

A. E. McGregor, of Windsor, has been appointed Captain of the propeller Sovereign. He will be the youngest commander of a passenger vessel on the lakes,—being only 24 years of age.

The Union Dry-Dock Company of Buffalo are building a new steam yacht for Capt. Impson.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven, bark.
Schr Capella, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Maria, White Lake, railroad ties.

CLEARANCES.

Schr Early Bird, South Haven, 200 green hides.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, 2 brls pork and sundries.
Schr C. J. Smith, Muskegon, 10 brls salt and sundries.
Schr J. Duvall, Kewaunee, sundries.
Prop Nashua, Ludington, 11,000 bu wheat and sundries.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Capella, Muskegon, light.
Prop Fayette, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Muskegon, light.
Schr Moses Gage, Muskegon, light.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr Winnie Wing, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary Nau, Horn's Pier, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Grand Haven, light.
Schr L. M. Mason, Whitefish Bay, light.

INDIANA INSANE.

The Cost of Maintaining the Hospital in That State—Number of Patients Cared For.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 25.—The thirty-first annual report of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane was filed to-day. The following is an abstract of the report: Inventory of property, $1,391,462.96, of which $88,451.96 is personal; receipts for the year, $195,559.81; expenditures, $161,653.28; of the balance, $30,455.55 was covered into the State Treasury. The disbursements for improvement and repairs were $20,011.03. Patients admitted during the year, 615; discharged, 532; deaths, 69; number remaining, 629; cost of maintenance per capita, $191. In a medical point of view the results attained were highly satisfactory. Of the 1,229 patients treated, 23.6 per cent recovered, and 5.6 per cent died. There are about 2,200 insane persons in the State, of whom 1,500 are in jails, county-asylums, and private domiciles. These figures show the urgent necessity for additional facilities to care for this class of unfortunates. During the year but one case of failure of self-control on the part of an attendant was brought to the notice of the Trustees, which was followed by prompt discharge. A comparison of expenditures for the past two years is favorable to the new management. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1878, the average monthly expenditure was $12,030.82; during the same period for 1879, $8,211.88. This reduction was not made in food supply, which was 14 per cent greater in cost than for 1878. No mention is of course made of the recent charges of cruelty in the institution, as they occurred this year.

PURE MILK.

Meeting of the Fox River Dairy Club at Elgin—Disclosures.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., March 25.—The Fox River Dairy Club held a meeting to-day at the Court-House to hear the report of the Committee appointed to visit Chicago with a view of making inquiries concerning the prospects for shipping pure milk direct to consumers in the city. A verbal report was made by Judge Wilcox, Chairman of the Committee, and some interesting facts elicited. It was found that all the leading hotels of Chicago bought milk from the dealers for about 11 cents per gallon when the same milk cost 12¼ cents at Elgin. This could only be accounted for by the fact that about three-fourths of the milk sold in Chicago was skimmed and watered. Some of the dealers sold several grades of milk, at prices ranging from six cents to two cents per quart, and swill-milk was largely used for the cheaper quality, and this was adulterated also!

Mr. P. A. Newton and other dealers suggested the plan of establishing a great central wholesale milk depot in Chicago for the purpose of selling all the milk from the Fox River Valley.

The project of shipping pure milk in glass jars of one quart each direct to consumers was discussed and well entertained.

It was thought advisable to establish a general depot in Elgin for the handling of pure milk, and it is probable that arrangements will be made soon.

YELLOW-FEVER GERMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 25.—The Board of Health met in called session this morning to investigate the complaint against S. M. Jones, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, for having had 900 pounds of feathers and ticking, part of the furniture of the Worsham House, Memphis, supposed to be infected with yellow-fever germs, shipped to him and stored in a warehouse here. Jones informed the Board that the goods were part of the furniture used by him while proprietor of the Worsham House, a year ago, but had been declared by the health authorities free from infection, although they had not been disinfected. His object in having the property sent here was to get a local dealer to dispose of it. The Board adopted a resolution declaring the goods infectious, and ordering Jones to remove them from the city without delay, and not to bring them back until disinfected. Admission of the same goods within the city was denied a year ago by the Board.

LESSEPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., March 25.—Count de Lesseps, the celebrated French civil engineer, arrived here this evening over the Union Pacific from San Francisco. De Lesseps here took the Northwestern for Chicago. The Count is loud in his praise of American railways and America's systems for travel, considering them far superior to those in his native land. He signifies his intention of trying to bring about a change in the modes of travel in France to conform more with comfort and luxury. The Count will proceed from Chicago to Niagara Falls and Boston, and will sail for France April 1. Nathan Appleton, interpreter, and a party of five accompany the Count East.

DON'T LIKE THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 25.—McLean County farmers, who imported a score of exodus negroes from St. Louis to do work as farm hands, are thoroughly disgusted already with their experiment. At least one-third of the immigrants have decamped already, and the rest show signs of uneasiness, and will probably move out before spring work has fairly begun.

Non-Appreciation of Humor.

Humor is evidently little appreciated in high quarters at Constantinople. *Le Matin*, a recently-established journal, has received the following letter from Mehemed, the Director of the Press Bureau in the Turkish Ministry: "*Le Matin* has lately undertaken to treat the most serious questions after a humorous fashion. The direction of the press duly warns the editor against continuing this course, which is contrary to the spirit of the permission granted to him to publish his newspaper."

THE CIRCUS.—There is nothing in which the youthful boy so much delights as the circus; but when he grows old, and suffers with a racking cough, and dreads the approach of consumption, he takes Hall's Balsam as the only sure remedy for his ills.

JURORS AND FREEHOLDERS.

All the Lawyers Agree It Ought to Be Law,

But Are Divided in Opinion as to Whether It Actually Is So.

Judge Moran's decision that a non-freeholder is debarred by the common law from serving on juries in this State was the general topic of conversation yesterday in legal circles, and, while comparatively few had examined the law points involved in the decision, and were therefore unwilling, as well as unable, to express an opinion as to the soundness or unsoundness of the position taken, it was the unanimous sentiment of the better class of Chicago lawyers that, if the decision wasn't sound law, it ought to be. The general principle was recognized, in other words, that, if juries are henceforth to be made up of freeholders, there will be vastly less danger of corruption and bribery, for the reason that men who have been and are suspected of taking bribes are not of the freeholding class, but belong to the usual unsavory characters who hang around the courts and, having nothing, are for sale to the highest bidder. The effect of the decision, provided it were sustained, in rooting out this obnoxious class and forever destroying their occupation, was readily foreseen, and the sentiment of the local Bar was all one way—that the decision,

IF IT WASN'T GOOD LAW, OUGHT TO BE,

in the interests of public morality and the administration of justice.

"I should be very glad to know that the decision was the law," said Mr. Charles Hitchcock, of the law firm of Hitchcock, Dupee & Judah, in the course of a conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, "because it would get rid of a class of men who try all our cases and who have no sort of interest in doing justice. I thought the argument, as reported, was a very admirable one. It presented the point very distinctly."

"You have intimated a doubt as to whether the decision is good law."

"The first section of the Jury act provides 'that the County Board of each county shall, at or before the time of its meeting in September, in each year, or at any time thereafter, when necessary for the purposes of this act, make a list of a sufficient number, not less than one-tenth, of the legal voters of each town or precinct in the county, giving the place of residence of each name on the list, to be known as the jury-list.' Now, that section requires the County Board to make

A LIST OF THE LEGAL VOTERS.

It contains no provision that such legal voters shall be freeholders, and I think the common-law rule is repealed by it, and that any legal voter is a competent juror. The second section provides, substantially, that the County Board shall select from such list a number of persons equal to 100 for each trial term of the Circuit and other courts of record, except County Courts, and in the County of Cook 200 for each term of the Circuit and Superior Courts and 100 for the Criminal Court. Nowhere is there any provision that the legal voters shall be freeholders."

"But it is contended that the present statute of Illinois provides that 'a juror shall be free from all legal exceptions,' and that this means such 'legal exceptions' as were known to the common law, as the common law, where unrepealed by statute, is in full force in Illinois."

"In my opinion that is a non sequitur. The second section further provides that, in making such selection, the County Board 'shall choose a proportionate number from the residents of each town or precinct, and shall take the names of such only as are, first, inhabitants of the town or precinct not exempt from serving on juries; second, of the age of 21 years or upwards, and under 60 years old; third, in the possession of their natural faculties, and not infirm or decrepid; and, fourth, free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, well informed, and who understand the English language.' I am unable to see that the phrase, 'legal exceptions,' refers to the absence of the freehold qualification at common law. If we could enforce the provisions last quoted, it would be all we want. If we could make a Judge try a juror on the question of character, integrity, sound judgment, information, and an understanding of the English language, I think we could get proper juries without any difficulty."

"Then you do not regard the decision as exactly sound in law?"

"No, I don't think it is.

I HAVE NO IDEA IT IS.

I think that any legal voter is a competent juror. I wish the decision was the law, but I don't think it is. The whole difficulty about our juries comes from the fact that the County Board doesn't do its duty—doesn't select these men as it ought to—and from the fact that the Judges of the courts do not insist that their Bailiffs shall bring those men in who are selected by the County Board. They let their Bailiffs go around to the saloons and bring in any sort of bummers they may choose. The fault is one that can be corrected by the Judges if they will see fit to do it. I don't think myself, under the act, that it is necessary that a juror shall be a freeholder. I think it is simply necessary that he shall be a legal voter. If the men who are selected by the County Board cannot be brought in, it is competent for the Judges to instruct their Bailiffs to go to certain quarters for their jurors, and, instead of summoning men that they find in the hall and about the tank, who are there merely to go on a jury and earn a few cents a day, let them go among the business men of the city, summon their jurors there, and then we will get rid of the difficulty. The fact is, that the Judges tell their Bailiffs to go out and get a jury. The Bailiffs get the first men they can reach, and the first men they can reach are the hangers-on about the courts—men who are there for corrupt purposes, who are brought there for corrupt purposes, who go there knowing that they are going to invite bribery and corruption. If the Judges would tell their Bailiffs to go out among the mercantile houses and insist on their bringing in men who are not hangers-on about the courts, they would clean out those passageways so completely that a man might get through them. Go to the City-Hall any morning now and you will find hanging around the halls and the court-rooms a perfect crowd of men without employment,—sailors ashore in mid-winter, men who are waiting for busines to open in the spring, and a set of men who call themselves lawyers and who know all about them and keep track of them. They overrun the Courts, get on juries, and it is impossible, as things are, to keep them off. The fault is mainly with the Judges that they don't tell their Bailiffs to go somewhere else to get their jurors,—if the County Board doesn't provide them with proper men,—that shall be free from such sort of influences."

"IT SEEMS TO ME," SAID GEN. STILES,

"without having examined the question very carefully as yet, that the ground on which Judge Moran bases his decision is well taken. The statute requires that jurors shall be free from all legal exceptions. The statute enumerates several causes for which a juror shall be exempt, as for instance: persons under 21, or over 60; persons not in the possession of their natural faculties, or infirm, or decrepid; persons not free from all legal exceptions, etc. Some effect must be given to that, and, since it manifestly refers to some other objection or exception than those enumerated, I can't see what effect could be given to it unless it is the effect contended for in the position assumed by Judge Moran—viz.: they must be free from such exceptions as exist at common law. That, in brief, is my opinion of it, and I should think that the objection raised—that the juror was not a freeholder—was a well-grounded one. I hope it may turn out so. As a rule, with some exceptions, the owners of property are less likely to be influenced by improper considerations, especially those of a criminal character, than a man without property and, therefore, to that extent, without a binding tie,—at least, one of the binding ties."

"It is objected to the view you take of this question, that the County Board are required to select, in order to make up their jury list, merely a certain part of the legal voters, and that the Jury act contains no provision by which those legal voters shall be freeholders."

"The County Board, of course, cannot say that the men it selects from the legal voters are freeholders or not. The Board should, as a body, manifestly look into the character and standing of these several voters and select one-tenth of the number, taking into consideration their character, qualifications, etc. The objection to a juror on the ground that he is not a freeholder is one which cannot be raised in the County Board, but in court, and when it is made, I think it is well made."

WISCONSIN SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Wisconsin prisoners of war and other soldiers who were in the enemy's hands during their military service, are requested to send their names, when and where captured and confined, to Gen. John A. Kellogg, Wausau, Wis., who has consented to take special charge of this interesting and impressive feature of the Soldiers' Reunion in June. Do this at once, as the information so gathered will be included in the Reunion Roster, now being prepared for publication. Newspapers favorable to these soldiers please copy.

D. N. KASSON,
Secretary Executive Committee.

What is Diabetes?

Doctors differ as to what is diabetes, but it is conceded by those who have been troubled with kidney disorder and liver complaint that Kidney-Wort is the boss remedy. In constipation, piles, and painful stools it both relieves and cures.

A great many persons become insane from sleepless nights that Hop Bitters would have prevented.

INDIGO BLUE.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE. THE FAMILY WASH BLUE. For Sale by Grocers. D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop'r, 233 N. Second-st., Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

FAIRBANK HALL, (Central Music-Hall Block.)

SECURE TO-DAY TO-DAY SEATS

For the only Grand Concert by the

MENDELSSOHN CLUB BOSTON QUINTET

And ABBIE CARRINGTON,

Appearing in one Chamber Concert, inaugurating Fairbank Hall, on EASTER MONDAY, March 29. Reserved Seats one dollar.

GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT OF

HENRY DOEHNE,

Conductor of Hooley's Theatre Orchestra.

The entertainment will consist of third act of De Witt's new American Opera entitled

THE ROYAL BANQUET; or, Americans Abroad.

By kind permission of Mr. EMMET,

Little Mac, Miss Lillie West, Mr. Henry Armstrong, and Mr. Harry Parsons,

Dramatic Company in 3d, 4th, and 5th Acts of

OTHELLO!

And a host of other volunteers.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY............Proprietor and Manager.

REMEMBER LAST NIGHT BUT 2

Of Bartley Campbell's great Comedy-Drama, THE

GALLEY SLAVE.

A DOUBLE SUCCESS! Original Company, from Niblo's Garden, New York, including the Favorite Artists: Miss Maud Granger, Signora Majeroni, Mr. Frank Evans, Mr. J. J. Sullivan, Mr. Charles A. McManus, Mr. T. B. Burns, Mr. Geo. Henderson, Mr. Charles Webster, Mr. Eugene Elberts, Miss Estella Mortimer, Mrs. M. B. Snyder, Miss Charlotte Neville, Little Georgie, Mr. Denny.

Monday—Weathersby-Goodwin Froliques.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT!

Of the Original and Only James A.

HERNE'S HERNE'S HERNE'S

HEARTS OF OAK!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 27,

POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE.

Curtain will rise at 2 sharp.

Sunday evening, March 28—Dickie Lingard in Mother-in-Law.

Monday, March 29—"Tragedians of Kalamazoo."

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

A POPULAR SUCCESS!

Enthusiastic welcome tendered Chicago's favorite Comedienne,

MISS KATIE PUTNAM,

On her reappearance here, after an absence of three years, in the mirth-provoking comedy-drama entitled

LENA, THE MADCAP.

Next week the latest comedy success, The Professor. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

EASTER SUNDAY!

Special Grand Attraction. DICKIE LINGARD in John Oxenford's splendid piece in 3 Acts,

MOTHER-IN-LAW!

Box Sheet now open.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Brilliant Artiste, MISS ADA

CAVENDISH.

Thursday and Friday Evenings,

MERCY MERRICK!

Saturday Matinee—ROMEO AND JULIET.
Saturday Evening—LADY CLANCARTY.
Next week—JANE SHORE.

KIDNEY WORT.

KIDNEY COMPLAINT

Piles, Constipation,

Permanently cured by

KIDNEY-WORT

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has done better than any remedy I have ever used. I have prescribed it for PILES with good effect having cured several very bad cases," and a year later he says "it has never failed."

Thousands who have been cured when all other means have failed, testify to the remarkable power this great remedy has in overcoming these and many other diseases.

AS A SPRING MEDICINE

ALL should USE IT. It acts mildly, but surely, on the liver and bowels, removing all morbid secretions, and by its great Tonic powers restoring the feeling of strength and vigor which is natural to every healthy person.

There is no one but what needs just such a remedy to do away with the natural torpor of the system after passing through the winter.

One package makes six quarts of Medicine, containing no spirit, being prepared in pure water.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Or we will mail a package, pre-paid, on receipt of the price, one dollar.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

To All Whom it May Concern:

The United States Dairy Co.,

The sole owners of the patents of Hyppolyte Mege, Paris, for the United States, for the discovery and manufacture of the butter-like product, or Oleomargarine, or fat rendered at temperature that will produce a product free from disagreeable taste or odor, and of every derivative or product therefrom, or from animal fats, including the manufacture of Butter, Butterine, Oleomargarine Butter, and all other Butter made from the aforesaid product,

HEREBY CAUTIONS THE PUBLIC

against engaging in the manufacture of any of the aforesaid products, or in vending or otherwise dealing in the same, under the authority of any party or parties claiming to have subsequent patents for the above purposes, or any of them, as they will thereby render themselves liable to prosecution for infringement and damages.

Suits are now pending in the United States Circuit Court against parties using the Andrew patent. A final injunction and decree was obtained against the said Andrew and his associates in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, as may be seen by reference to the records of said Court.

The United States Dairy Company

gives this cautionary notice to save innocent parties from the cost and litigation that will follow upon their engaging in any act of infringement upon its patented rights, and also to disable them from pleading ignorance when suits are brought against them.

C. D. DESHLER,
Secretary of the United States Dairy Company.
New York, March 10, 1880.

FOR SALE.

Steam-Yacht "Vedette" for Sale.

The schooner-rigged steam pleasure-yacht "Vedette," of the New York Yacht Club, launched at Newburgh, on the Hudson, in June, 1878; 98 tons N. M., or 136 O. M.; 125 feet in length; 18 feet 9 inches beam; 9 feet hold, and draws loaded 8¼ feet; capacity of coal-bunkers, 25 tons; water-tanks hold 800 gallons; decks clear from stem to stern; boiler of steel and iron: capacity, 1,700 gallons; steam-pressure 85 pounds; compound engines; surface-condenser; 3 cylinders, 15-inch, 22-inch, and 22-inch; 24-inch stroke; steam-wrench forward for raising anchors, warping, etc., etc.; all iron-work galvanized; hull of wood, coppered, and copper-fastened below the water-line; three wooden boats and one metallic life-boat, hung on iron davits; ample supply of life-preservers; awning-stanchions of iron; acknowledged speed 15 miles an hour; burns at this rate of speed, with blower running, 2¼ tons, with natural draft, 1¼ tons a day; the after-cabin is elegantly furnished in mahogany and burbo-ash, with every convenience of a first-class yacht; electric bells throughout; butler's pantry; ice-house, etc.; refrigerators of the most approved patterns; bath, hot and cold water; three water-closets; pantries and lockers; four state-rooms, fitted with desks, bureaus, mirrors, stationary wash-basins, with patent pumps to each basin. The yacht is fully furnished with ample supply of china, glass, and plated ware of the best; kitchen, cabin, and forecastle forward accommodates ten men. All anchors, sails, awnings, cables, standing and running rigging of the best, and in excellent condition. The yacht can be steered forward or aft; can be made ready for cruising in ten days. Price, fully equipped for sea, $35,000 cash. Apply to or address the owner, P. PHOENIX, 19 Cortland-st., P. O. Box 3,385, New York. A photograph will be sent upon application.

HOTEL.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,

Opposite Rock Island & Mich. Southern R. R. Depot.

Lately renovated, refurnished, and changed throughout in every particular. First-class rooms and meals at $2 per day.

W. P. F. MESERVE,
Formerly of the St. James and Palmer House.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE! $100 Reward.

We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878.

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty years' experience, and is curing many of the worst cases of Rupture. Manufacturers of the celebrated Common-Sense Truss, adopted by the Government as the best.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

TO THE PUBLIC---BOKER'S BITTERS.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

In accordance with the desire frequently expressed, both in the United States and abroad, these Bitters, so long and justly celebrated for their fineness as a cordial, and for their medicinal virtues against all diseases of, or arising from, the digestive organs, will henceforth be put up and sold not only in quart, but

ALSO IN PINT BOTTLES,

for medicinal, family, traveling, and other purposes. To be had at all the principal druggists', grocers' liquor merchants', etc. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, New York, No. 78 John-st. Post-Office Box 1,029.

WANTED.

WANTED---50 STONECUTTERS,

Will pay $3 per day, 10 hours' work; Saturdays only 9 hours required. Steady employment until Fall. No lost time. Work wet or dry.

J. D. COPPERFIELD, Cleveland, Ohio.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at any of the following ticket offices of the Company: 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side), and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bMarquette Express (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:40 a m
bGreen Bay Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:45 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:20 a m	* 3:30 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Saturday-night Theatre Train	11:30 p m	

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha, Topeka, and Kansas City, on the Pacific Express.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse and Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:10 a m	* 8:30 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:10 a m	* 8:30 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:10 a m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:10 a m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:30 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas City Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
& Keokuk Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:40 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:05 p m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:40 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

* Daily except Sundays. † Daily except Saturdays. ‡ Daily except Mondays.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Fast Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	§ 5:20 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:35 p m

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:25 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:35 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

E. H. French, Sidney H. Abell, and John Gordon, London, England, are at the Palmer.

W. H. Bush and N. M. Tabor, proprietors of the Windsor Hotel, Denver, Col., are at the Grand Pacific.

C. H. Duval, Paris, France, and C. S. Hammond and W. Anderson, London, England, are at the Tremont.

R. W. McClaughrey, candidate for State Treasurer and Warden of the State Penitentiary, Joliet, is at the Grand Pacific.

W. D. Ripley, Superintendent Mobile & Ohio Railroad, New Orleans; D. H. Bates, First Vice-President of American Union Telegraph Company, New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 36 degrees; 10 a. m., 40; 12 m., 37; 3 p. m., 37; 7 p. m., 37. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.79; 8 p. m., 29.69.

In stating yesterday that Mr. John B. Jeffery had leased the *Journal* job-office, it was said that he had leased "the entire establishment." It should have said the entire job-printing part of the establishment. Mr. Jeffery has no connection with the *Journal* newspaper.

Miss Kittie L. Miles, who for some years past was in charge of the American District Telegraph Company's office connected with the Courts, died at Custer, Neb., last Tuesday. Overwork having undermined her constitution, she went to Custer to recuperate, but without avail. She will be buried at Otis, Ind.

Tom Benton, formerly of Battery A, died last week in San Diego, Cal. His remains will arrive at the Wells street depot at a quarter of 11 to-morrow morning, and will be taken from there by carriage to Graceland, where his father and mother are buried. He was 39 years of age, served during the late War, and died from the effects of a wound received in 1863.

The custom cutters of Chicago met last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of forming an Exchange for the purpose of discussion and mutual improvement and benefit. Mr. Jules C. Weiss was elected Temporary President, Mr. Winbush Secretary, and Mr. Fry Treasurer. The meeting adjourned until next Thursday evening, when permanent officers will be elected.

Mr. Horace W. Rounds, son of Mr. S. P. Rounds, and Miss Cartwright, whose respective parents said they mustn't, ran off to Milwaukee and got married by the Rev. Mr. Throop. They returned to Chicago to enjoy the honeymoon yesterday evening, and got forgiven, and everybody is happy except the society reporter, whom the contracting parties have deprived of an item.

Prof. John M. Gregory, Regent of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, lectured last evening at Farwell Hall in the Y. M. C. A. course to a good-sized audience. The subject of Prof. Gregory was "The Sciences and Arts of the Nineteenth Century." It was an eloquent and able production, replete with many passages of rare beauty of expression while telling of the world's wonderful progress in the last hundred years.

Those interested in organizing two militia companies to wear the Highland uniform met again last evening in the club-room of the Tremont House, Mr. Raffen in the chair. It was determined to join the Sixth Battalion, and Capt. Robbins then swore in some forty of Scotia's sons who have become citizens of the United States as citizen soldiers of the State of Illinois. The next meeting will be held Monday evening at the Sixth Regiment Armory, when the rest of the men will be sworn in. It was determined to send to New York and Edinburg and find out the price of bagpipes.

The Bricklayers' Union some months ago notified the builders that on and after April 1 they would demand an advance of 50 cents per day in the wages of its members, and last evening they met at No. 82 Randolph street to ratify their conclusions. The attendance was very large, and the sentiment almost unanimous. The meeting was private, but it was learned that it was agreed that the advance would be exacted, and that most of the builders had consented to allow it. The prospect is, therefore, that the increase will be granted, and that there will not be any considerable trouble growing out of it.

The "National Veteran Association" held one of its meetings last evening at No. 99 West Randolph street, but to an outsider it appeared to be sort of a revival of defunct political "isms" and "schisms." The most of the old-timers were there, the members of the political "touching committees" being especially prominent. Beside these such characters as "Capt." Simms were present and took an advanced position, and the gathering simply amounted to a mutual-admiration society. Nothing was done, of course, outside of speech-making, and if the leaders of the Association succeed in duping enough individuals into voting as they say, in the immediate future their object will have been accomplished.

The Mexican Veterans held a regular monthly meeting last evening in the Grand Pacific Hotel, with P. T. Turnley in the chair. The annual dues were fixed at $1. The date of the annual meeting was changed from the first Tuesday in December to the first Tuesday in January. A committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary, was appointed to draft resolutions condemning Congressman George R. Davis for opposing the Mexican Veteran Pension bill now before Congress, and they are to forward the same to him. A general regret was expressed that the Association had not been informed in time of the death of Comrade Walter P. Morris, so that they could have attended the funeral in a body.

A meeting of old-time Fenians was held last night at the rooms of James Stephens, Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the "Michael Doheny Circle" of the Fenian Brotherhood was organized by the old Chief in person. The following officers were elected: C. J. Coffey, Centre; John Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee of Safety. Members of the Committee: Myles O'Kelly, Bryan Heavey, Martin J. Hogan, Thomas Francis, and Michael McCarthy; Secretary, Patrick McGreevey; Treasurer, Joseph O'Sullivan. Mr. Con Coffey, former Treasurer of the old "Stephens Circle," handed in a small balance which remained on his hands from old Fenian days. Mr. Myles O'Kelly, former Treasurer of the old Harbeson Circle, also handed in an old balance. The Circle adjourned to meet Sunday at 2 p. m. at Parker's Hall, corner Halsted and Madison streets.

WEST SIDE STREET-CARS.

The approaches to the Madison street bridge having at last been brought into passable condition, the running of cars over the Madison street route has been resumed. The intermission caused great inconvenience and annoyance to tens of thousands, but it effectually demonstrated the ability of the West Side Street Railway Company to meet an emergency and to get along with decreased facilities. For the past month, at the most busy times, fully three times as many cars have been run over the Randolph street route as at any previous time. On Randolph there have been crowded, in addition to all those lines which formerly used that street, all the Madison street, Ogden avenue, South Halsted street, and Blue Island avenue cars. The only changes to be made in the routes of the West Side lines, now that Madison street is all right, are that the South Halsted cars are to be run on Randolph to Halsted, instead of on Madison as heretofore, and that the Twelfth street cars will continue to follow the route which they have taken since the bridge was swung, reaching the South Side by means of Van Buren street bridge, and passing down Clark street to Madison. This, however, is contingent upon the good pleasure of the South Side company, as a part of their line has to be used, and the arrangement can only be considered a temporary one. The Van Buren cars will revert to their old route.

TEMPERANCE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday morning in the rooms of the Association, 148 Madison street. Mrs. T. B. Cars presided. Owing to the fact that the annual meeting was held only a week ago, there was a dearth of business, and nothing of importance was done. A letter was read from A. Paxton, Agent of the Citizens' League, in which he gave a statement of the work of the League, and asked help from the ladies of the Union. The letter was placed on file, and a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Paxton. Mrs. Wilson, the missionary, told of an inebriate woman who had fallen so low that her husband deemed it necessary to separate her from her family of three small children. No home could be found for her, and Mrs. Wilson stated that an effort would be made to have the woman admitted to the Washingtonian Home. A member of the Home Board, who was present, said that this might be done, although women had been refused admission there before. The following ladies were appointed to act as Chairmen of the various standing committees during the coming year: Mrs. Wilce, Home for Inebriate Women; Miss E. F. Kimball, Young Ladies' Christian Association and Juvenile Work; Mrs. Merrill, Temperance Literature; Mrs. Carse, Finance; Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Desplaines Street and 3 o'clock Meetings; Mrs. Merriam, County Hospital; Mrs. H. R. Smith, Jail Visiting; Mrs. C. H. Case, Unfermented Wine; Mrs. T. B. Carse, Lake Street Meetings. On motion the Executive Committee were instructed to fill the vacancies in their Committee at a meeting to be held next Thursday morning.

CLARENCE E. DAVIS' WIVES

continue to come forward. A sort of conjugal round-robin was received by Chief of Police O'Donnell yesterday from Salt Lake City, to which was appended the signatures of fourteen spouses who alleged that he married them, and that they have in their possession thirty-five little pledges of his affections, which are all well and hearty. It is not known whether Davis was ever in Turkey. Amongst other claimants are Sadie Davis, née Cummings, who claims that she met Clarence in Freeport, Ill., and was married to him Jan. 7, 1878, in the presence of many prominent Freeporters. He deserted her shortly afterwards. Minnie E. Stewart, of 716 North Fifth street, St. Louis, claims that she became Mrs. Davis in October 1873, and that she is ready to come to Chicago to prosecute him. Martha Davis, née Jones, claims that she antedates all the other Mistresses Davis, as she married Clarence at Louisville in 1860. He lived with her for eight months, when he deserted her. Miss Carrie Hite also claims that she became Mrs. Davis in Iowa, and is desirous of having an interview with "Dear Clarence," if the Sheriff will kindly allow her the gentle privilege. A Mr. Heald, of Marshalltown, Ia., called during yesterday at police headquarters, and stated that about a year ago a man named Clarence Davis lived in that town and was suspected of bigamous proclivities. From information he had received he believed he had no less than three wives living. The letters from Mr. Davis' victims are becoming so numerous that hereafter Police-Clerk Brennan will not pay attention to any which do not inclose marriage certificates.

LAKE BLUFF.

The season at Lake Bluff promises this year to be unusually successful. The Board of Managers have considered the question of water-works, and a plan is favored by which a stationary engine placed half-way up the bluff will fill a 50,000-gallon reservoir upon its summit. Amongst other promised improvements are a new depot, artificial lakes stocked with fish, and new cottages, which it is expected will this season command about the same figures as last, though the demand for them already is quite lively. The proprietors of the hotel—the Rev. C. G. Trusdell and Mr. Ben Close—talk of leasing or selling it. The manager has not yet been selected, but the prices will remain the same as last year. Amongst the religious conventions to take place at Lake Bluff this year are the Sunday-School Convention, beginning Tuesday, July 13, and ending Sunday, July 25; the camp-meeting, beginning Wednesday, July 28, and closing Sunday, Aug. 8. The Temperance Convention, or Scientific Congress, or Musical Convention will end the series. There is some prospect of the Women's Christian Temperance Union holding its Western Assembly here. The officers of the Bluff enterprise for the ensuing year are: O. H. Horton, President; A. G. Lane, Vice-President; the Rev. George Chase, Secretary; R. D. Fowler, Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of O. H. Horton, A. G. Lane, Abner Scranton, the Rev. Dr. Jutkins, R. D. Fowler, the Rev. Dr. Willing, and John E. Wilson.

THE CITY-HALL.

Up to yesterday about 3,000 of the new numbers for the South Division had been given out.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $1,713 from the Water Department, and $33 from the Controller.

Dr. Osborn, who was sent to the Small-Pox Hospital some weeks ago, was yesterday discharged as well.

The Health Department is negotiating with private individuals with a view to finding some other place than Humboldt Park to dump night-soil.

The Mayor has been invited to deliver the annual address before the Lombard University, at Galesburg, June 15, but declines on account of prior engagements.

The Committee on Railroads met yesterday and had before them a petition for the right to lay a private railroad-track across Ashland avenue, south of Twenty-second street. They agreed to turn the matter over to the Corporation Counsel, with instructions to prepare the necessary ordinance.

The Mayor is manifesting considerable interest in securing the election of a majority of Democratic Aldermen April 6. It is very natural for him to want a majority of his party in the Council to sustain him, but, since he has heretofore been non-partisan, it is very much of a conundrum as to what his new movement means.

Mayor Harrison will not veto the ordinance for laying railway tracks along North State street; at least, the objectors on Division street say so. A reporter, in speaking to one of them yesterday, was informed that all objections to the laying of the tracks had been removed, and, furthermore, that the documents had been shown the Mayor, and he had agreed not to interpose his veto. He would not say or indicate what had been the basis of the compromise, but he was jubilant over the result, and predicted that, in the course of a few weeks, the tracks would be laid and the cars making regular trips. He said that some of the property-owners along State street were objecting, but, since the right of way had been granted upon the petition of a majority of the property-owners, there was no possibility of any trouble.

THAT MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Commissioner De Wolf visited the Small-Pox Hospital yesterday to determine whether or not the patient from the Town of Lake had the measles. Upon his return it was rumored that his conclusion was that she had a slight attack of varioloid, in his opinion, but no one could be found who was anxious to stake his reputation upon the correctness of the report. When the doctors disagree reporters cannot be expected to decide, but whether the poor woman has the small-pox, the measles, or some other disease, it is a fact that she is assisting in the hospital kitchen and making herself generally useful, and she announces—not by telephone, however—that when she is discharged she will present a bill to the city for the services she has rendered. This will complicate affairs very materially, for the city is expecting to collect quite a handsome bill from the Town of Lake for caring for a small-pox patient, and in this event it would not be surprising to see her cast into another prison for debt, where she cannot work herself out. The woman is to be pitied, and so are the authorities who have so widely disagreed on the nature of her disease.

THE NEW BONDS.

Controller Gurney was back yesterday from a several weeks' visit to the money-centres of the East, where he went to inquire what was the best that could be done with the water-bonds which the city proposes to issue about July 1. He expresses himself as very much pleased with his visit, and most especially with the financial standing of the city, which he says is second to that of none in the country among the investors and moneyed men. In New York he found, however, that the position or condition of the city was not as thoroughly understood as it might have been, and he had some explanations to make, but in each instance he left the city's credit better than he had found it. The best he could do, however, with the new bonds was to sell them at 5 per cent, which he attributed to the fact that people were wild over stocks, and money for local investments was in great demand, and lenders closer than he had ever seen them. He would not detail any of his experiences, however; in fact, was averse to talking on the subject, and the most he would say was that he believed that the bonds would all be disposed of at home, and that they could be put to at least ½ per cent better advantage here than they could in the East. On the question of issuing them in small denominations, he said it would not be to the city's interest to do so, but yet he would be in favor of issuing enough of the denomination of $50 or $100 to meet any local demand there might be for them from the poorer classes. He thought, however, that the classes really seeking these small investments would not be benefited by it, for the reason that they were the savings-bank depositors, who could not be reached unless the bonds were cut up into fractional currency, which was out of the question. The bonds of larger denomination could be sold for more than smaller ones, he thought, but the question of denomination would have to be settled hereafter, and after the market had been looked into.

FEDERAL FACTS.

The Sub-Treasurer yesterday received $3,000 in silver.

There were 200 barrels of alcohol exported yesterday.

Ninety-five thousand dollars in gold was disbursed yesterday.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $36,341, of which $32,591 was for spirits, $3,586 for tobacco and cigars, and $64 for beer.

Henry Feursterstock, of No. 497 South Canal street, was yesterday arrested by Deputy Phelps for alleged infraction of the Revenue laws.

Albert L. Smith, of Palatine, Ill., was arrested by Special Agent Spurling, and brought yesterday before Commissioner Hoyne, charged with using the mails to carry on a swindling business. He was a dealer in novelties and snide watches. His case was continued until Tuesday in $1,000 bonds.

The revenue officials last night seized the entire stock of M. Müller, a cigar manufacturer doing business at No. 398 Sedgwick street. The stock is worth about $1,500. The officers claim that Müller has been making fraudulent entries and carrying off cigars for a year past, making a probable discrepancy of about 50,000 cigars.

Postmaster Palmer yesterday received notice to the effect that, commencing with April 1, the Chicago Post-Office would be made an international office for the exchange of money-orders between the United States and France and Algeria. The regulations governing the issuance of these orders will be received, with the necessary blanks, in a few days.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Henry Sears & Co., five cases guns; W. T. Keener, one case books; Wilson Bros., five cases hosiery; O. R. Keith & Co., six cases dry-goods; Field, Leiter & Co., thirty-three cases dry-goods; A. B. Meeker & Co., twenty tons pig-iron; Price, Strauss & Kahn, one case hosiery; and W. E. Burlock & Co., one case hosiery. Collections, $4,109.50.

Considerable talk has of late been heard about the Government Building relative to the prospect of the McArthur, Haser, and match-bond cases ever coming to trial. Inquiry of the District-Attorney only developed the fact that he "did not propose to give any information on the subject to reporters, for newspapers do not represent the public. I am not going to give an account of my actions to the public either, except through the Department." Mr. Leake also proceeded to relieve himself of a wholly uncalled-for screed against newspapers, their proprietors, and reporters, and is evidently falling into the frame of mind possessed by the late lamented Bangs, while the engineer of the type-writer has assumed more offensive airs and reveries than ever before.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

The various rumors which for months past have been floating about relative to the resignation of Gen. McDowell, Superintendent of the new Government Building, have no more foundation than formerly. Gen. McDowell, when he took hold of the work, expected to withdraw so soon as the building was practically turned over to the Government uses. Some months ago he announced that he did not expect to continue as a mere custodian to finish up the odds and ends, and this it is that has given rise to the rumors relative to his resignation. The fact of the matter is, that, while the General has not sent in his resignation, it has been understood in Washington and here that he would withdraw as above stated. The prospect of the building being in readiness for the offices within six weeks gives, of course, a pretext for his withdrawal. Maj. McDowell and Mr. Bash, the Assistant Superintendent, yesterday stated authoritatively that the matter was no further advanced than it has been for months, and that Gen. McDowell positively had not handed in his resignation. Gen. McDowell stated the same thing to The Tribune reporter about a week ago. He is now seriously ill at the Gardner House, and fears are entertained that his malady may develop into dangerous symptoms, so that a denial could not be obtained from him direct.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The John Parkman murder case was passed in the Criminal Court, on account of the attorney for the defense having an engagement in the country.

The County Clerk yesterday received from Springfield several documents, including the Reports of the General Assembly, and the House and Senate Journals. Those who are entitled to copies of the same can get them upon application at the County Clerk's office.

Mr. Forrest, attorney for Johnny Lamb, has received a postal card from the Clerk of the Supreme Court, stating that the Court has adjourned, and the Judges have all gone home, without rendering a decision in that case. There can be no opinion given now until the Court sits again, in May.

Yesterday was "insane day" in the County Court. There were eight cases before the Court, three of which were dismissed; one, John O'Connell, was tried and not found insane. Matilda S. Axen, Louis Morley, Sophia Klein, and Anna Bergstrom were declared to be insane and paupers. In the matter of Eleocum Barnett, arrested by Joseph B. Quinn on charge of insolvency, time for creditor to file bond was extended to Wednesday, March 31, at 10 a. m. The Court adjourned until Tuesday.

The case of Reuben Perrigo, the United States Express Company's messenger under indictment for the alleged larceny as bailee of $1,400 from that Company on the 1st of last October, came up for trial in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. A motion for a continuance was made by defendant's counsel, which was, however, overruled by the Court. The morning was consumed in getting a jury. After adjournment at noon, the taking of testimony began, and was not concluded when court adjourned.

The Grand Jury devoted the forenoon yesterday to hearing ordinary jail cases, and in the afternoon resurrected the old Meyers-Gelderman case, where a former Grand Jury passed upon and found no bill against the parties arrested. They have now been brought before this Grand Jury, and it is decided to make out of the case all there is in it. But three or four witnesses were examined yesterday, and seven doctors remained out in the ante-room at 5 o'clock waiting to give their testimony. The matter will come up each afternoon until it is settled one way or the other.

The Sheriff yesterday received a dispatch from Deputy Lennot, in Kansas, stating that the examination of Patten was set for 7 p. m. yesterday, and that he would telegraph the result. Information was received later in the day that Patten was liable to escape on a technicality, it being asserted that his name was spelled wrong, making another name entirely, and on strength of this another warrant was issued by Justice Hammer, and a new requisition was telegraphed for to Springfield. If the latter arrived in time, Deputy-Sheriff Burke started for Kansas last night with the proper legal papers.

DAVID A. GAGE.

HE AND HIS BONDSMEN MUST PAY.

Corporation Counsel Adams received yesterday the opinion of the Supreme Court in the suit of the city against David A. Gage and his bondsmen to recover about $507,000, which he failed to turn over to his successor when he went out of office in 1873. The following is an abstract of the opinion, which was written by Justice Sheldon:

The Court held, first, that the sureties by signing the bond in blank as to penalty, the name of the office, and the names of the sureties, and delivering it to Gage so signed, clothed him with apparent authority to fill up the blanks appropriately so as to make the instrument a perfect one to insure the faithful performance by Gage of his official duties.

The Court held, second, that, even though the city had knowledge that the bond was so signed in blank by the sureties, this would not charge the city with the knowledge of any secret understanding between Gage and any of the sureties as to what the penalty of the bond should be. The Court say, the obligee was justified in assuming and acting upon the assumption that Gage really possessed the authority with which he was apparently clothed. Knowledge of the unfilled blank for the penalty was but knowledge of the implied authority to fill it out, and, consequently, could be no ground of suspicion of the lack of authority.

The Court further held that the provision in the charter requiring the Treasurer's bond to be filed within fifteen days after the official canvass is declared is directory and not mandatory, and that if a bond be filed even after that time and accepted and approved by the Council, it is binding on the officer and his sureties.

The Court further held that the Treasurer's books and reports to the Council and the Controller, showing the balances in his hands from time to time, were conclusive upon him and his sureties, and could not be contradicted; that it was his duty to keep correct books and make stated reports to the Council and the Controller, and that one of the conditions of his bond was that he should faithfully perform his duties, and the sureties could not be heard to allege that he had not performed them in this regard, or had made false entries.

The judgment of the Appellate Court is reversed, with directions to the Appellate Court to enter a judgment affirming that of the Circuit Court.

The decision, of course, is not relished by the lawyers of the sureties,—Messrs. Dexter, Jewett, and Campbell; but what they are going to do about it is as yet unsettled. They will probably, however, file a petition for a rehearing.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

OFFER FOR THE HYDE PARK LANDS.

The Board of Education held a regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, President Hoyne in the chair, and all the Inspectors present except English, Vocke, and Stensland.

A communication was received from J. P. White & Co. offering to purchase the east 31 acres of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ Sec. 21, 37, 14, in Hyde Park, for $5,000,—one-quarter cash and the balance in three or five years, at 6 per cent. It was referred to the Committee on School-Fund Property.

A petition was received from West Side citizens stating that they believed the interests of the city would be best served by leasing the property at the corner of Madison and Halsted streets to some one who would remove the shanties and put up a substantial building. It was referred to the Committee on School-Fund Property.

IRISH IN THE SCHOOLS.

A long petition, purporting to be signed by a dozen Irishmen, asking for the introduction of the Celtic language in the schools, was sent to the Committee on Text-Books and Course of Instruction. It was intended as a slap at the Bohemians.

Inspector Bartlett, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, asked for permission to readvertise for a school site in the vicinity of Twenty-sixth street and Emerald avenue, as only one proposal had been received. Leave was granted.

SCHOOL-PROPERTY LEASES.

Inspector Keith, from the Committee on School-Fund Property, recommending the leasing of Lot 1, Block 1, School Section Addition, for thirty years from May 8, at $3,055 per annum for five years. [This is the Scammon School property on West Madison street.] Concurred in.

The same Committee recommended the leasing of Lot 1, Block 52 (corner Clinton and Jackson streets), for the same time, to John O'Malley and Patrick Cash for $480 for the first five years. Concurred in.

The same Committee recommended that the communication of F. P. Peabody, asking whether the covenant in the old leases, under which the city could buy the buildings or the lessees purchase the ground, be referred to the attorney of the Board for answer. Concurred in.

The same Committee reported adversely on the offer of Addison Ballard, O. A. Crary, and Mann & Riddell, executors of C. C. Hubbard, to lease the ground on which stands Haas & Powell's livery stable for $1,000 a year. Concurred in.

The same Committee reported three proposals for the purchase and removal of the Scammon School building, and recommended the acceptance of that of D. C. Dougall, who offered to pay the sum of $530. No proposals were received for the purchase of the two-story frame, No. 174 West Madison street. Cocurred in.

The same Committee reported that, in view of the

EXPIRATION OF THE LEASES OF LOTS IN BLOCK 1, School Section Addition, on the 8th of May, they had by advertisement invited proposals for leasing the whole or any of the lots upon condition that the lessee should within two years erect substantial brick buildings on the property. They received proposals from most of the present lessees and others for leases of the lots at a yearly rental for the first five years varying in amount. Having given the question their most earnest and serious attention, the Committee recommended that a lease of Lots 2 to 17, in Block 1,—southwest corner of Halsted and Madison streets,—be granted to Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. for thirty years from May 8 at an annual rental of $6,020 for the first five years, the lessee to erect within two years a substantial brick and stone building covering the entire property at a cost of not less than $100,000.

Inspector Delaney moved that the matter be postponed.

Inspector Stone urged that nothing could be gained by delay.

Inspector Keith said Carson, Pirie & Co.'s bid was $700 more than the aggregate of the bids of the present lessees. The improvement proposed by the firm would centralize business in the locality, and be of advantage to the adjacent property. He thought it desirable that one large building should occupy the land.

Inspector Stone said the old tenants had some equities, but they had not bid as much as Carson, Pirie & Co., and it was much better to let the latter have the ground anyhow.

Inspector Richberg moved to lay the motion to postpone on the table. Agreed to.

The report was then concurred in,—yeas, 10; nays, 1,—Delaney.

APPRAISERS.

The same Committee recommended the passage of a resolution requesting the Council to appoint three appraisers to appraise the property originally leased by them, the leases of which do not expire May 8, so as to determine the annual rental for the next five years. It was passed.

The same Committee recommended the appointment of Mark Kimball, Enos Ayres, and John G. Shortall as appraisers of the value of such School-Fund property as may require to be appraised in order to determine the amount of the annual rental for the five years succeeding the 8th of May. Concurred in.

Inspector Frankenthal, from the Finance Committee, reported that they had examined the securities in the hands of the School Agent and found them to be correct.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday evening.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

ITEMS TO BE VETOED.

The Mayor was spoken to yesterday in reference to the appropriation bill as passed by the Council, and asked as to what he proposed to do about it. At the time he was busy examining it, and, not having fully digested it, said he was not prepared to say what he proposed to do, giving as a reason, however, that he did not propose to furnish the Council in advance with information as to his policy. He had before him at the time an array of figures touching the school question, and, though he would not say as much, it was quite evident that they did not suit him, and that he was preparing to give the School Board a wipe and the Council a veto. He certainly will not approve the bill as it was passed, and he objects especially to the item for schools, and it is believed his veto will strike out at least $236,000 of the appropriation. He is also inclined to strike out the appropriation of $55,000 for the Fourteenth-street bridge, but the pressure is so great that it is unsafe to make any predictions. He would like to strike out about $300,000, and has substantially agreed upon these items, but may change his opinion between now and Monday.

The appropriations, as they stand corrected by the City Clerk, are as follows:

Building Inspection Department	$4,620
City Cemetery	1,100
City-Hall	220,000
City hay-scales	3,850
Costs collecting city taxes	61,600
Department Public Works	525,450
Election expense	3,850
Fire Department	320,307
General Sinking Fund	1,000
Health Department	61,358
Judgment	80,506
Legal expense	3,300
Police Courts	8,910
Police Department	244,624
Pounds	1,650
Printing and stationery	7,700
Public Library	42,927
Interest	675,333
Salaries	30,002
School tax	1,059,976
Sewerage	85,880
Sewerage tax	220,000
Street lamps	272,500
Special assessments, city property	17,945
School	1,000
Pumping Works, Bridgeport	100,000
Total	$4,055,381

This total embraces the entire tax-levy—schools, interest, and all. Of the amount, $2,320,082 is for "municipal purposes" under the law, which is about $40,000 inside the 2 per cent limitation, so what effect the veto will have remains to be seen. It may exasperate the Council, and force them to stand by their position. Then, again, it may mellow them and cause them to see things in the light his Honor does. Time alone will settle the question, and, since the bill must be completed prior to April 1, there is no time to lose. The veto will come in Monday evening.

TRADE AND LABOR.

THE GREENEBAUM-HALL SET

met, with P. H. McLogan in the chair.

The suspension of the rules was moved in order to allow the appointment of a committee to confer with the Council at 54 West Lake street, with a view to an amalgamation of the two Councils. The motion was carried, and Edward Irwin was selected as the bearer of dispatches across the river. This action was taken for the purpose of harmony in the ranks before the National Labor Convention which meets in this city June 9.

A motion prevailed that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the names of all persons renting houses or basements to Chinamen, and that the names of those persons be read at the next meeting. Messrs. McAuliff, Rogers, and Farmer were appointed as the Committee of Ascertainment.

A printed pamphlet of much length was read from the striking cigarmakers of Cincinnati, which gave their side of the story of their battle with their employers. Mr. McAuliff read a private letter he had received from Cincinnati which stated that the strikers had been successful, and everthing was peace and harmony.

A printed document from the eight-hour delegation in Washington was read, in which the labors of that body was dwelt on at length, and the action of trade organizations throughout the Union was asked towards carrying out the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law.

After the auditing of several bills for printing, advertising, etc., the Council went into executive session.

At the close of the meeting it was learned that Mr. Irwin's mission had been partially successful. The Lake Street Council appointed a committee of three to confer with a like committee from the Greenebaum Council to make up a constitution and by-laws under which both bodies could come in and work as one. The prospects are said to be favorable for a union.

The most important part of the executive session, however, was the attendance of a delegation from the Workingwomen's Union, who stated to the Council that the workingwomen of this city were about tired of working at starvation prices, and were on the eve of a general strike that would be gigantic in its proportions if it embraced only half of the women and girls who were working for low wages,—so low, in fact, that people would be surprised when they learned what those wages were. The women at the Council were confident there would be a strike, and asked the aid of the Trades Council. This was unanimously promised.

THE MORGAN FACTION

or branch of the Trade and Labor Council met at No. 54 West Lake street last evening. A delegation was present from the rival organization bent upon consolidation, and a committee was appointed to confer with them. A report was received from the Mayor that he would not interfere with the appropriation for Inspectors of Workshops, etc., and resolutions were adopted denouncing the findings of the Court in the case of the blatherskite Kearney in San Francisco.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Republican Club had a called meeting in the Town-Hall Thursday evening. President Andrew Shuman occupied the chair. There was a good attendance. The object of the meeting was stated to be the organization for campaign purposes. Resolutions were offered committing the Club to the support of certain candidates, but they were all either voted down or withdrawn. The last action of the Club leaves it pledged only to support the Republican nominee. Speeches were made by Andrew Shuman, William Brainard, J. J. Richards, and W. H. Crocker.

HYDE PARK.

The primaries for the election of delegates to the Village Convention to be held in Grand Crossing Saturday will be held this evening between the hours of 6 and 8. The election does not promise to be close. The old Board are believed to be in the majority. The candidates for reelection are Hobart, Foss, Ford, and Johnstone. The new candidates are said to be John Williams, of the Hall Safe and Lock Company; D. A. Pierce, of Dodson & Pierce (both of the First District); Col. W. H. Raynor, Superintendent Wilson Sewing Machine Company, of the Fourth District; and Messrs. Frank M. Webster and Dr. Arnold, of South Chicago. The candidates for Collector are A. L. Pierce and J. G. Hamilton, of the Criminal Court; Supervisor, Dr. Pease and Charles E. Reese, both of Grand Crossing; Clerk, George H. Waite, of the County Treasurer's office, William Church, Jr., of the Custom-House, Daniel H. Horne, of the *Sun*, and Frank S. Blain, all of the First District.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon with President Biester and Trustees Redfield and Murphy present. The Supervisor's and Treasurer's report was accepted.

The Superintendent of Public Works then presented his annual report, which shows that much has been done in the way of building bridges, improving streets, etc. The total amount collected in the Water Department during the fiscal year amounts to $44,166; expended, $30,841; leaving net income of $13,320.

ENGLEWOOD.

A meeting of those opposed to the present Board of Trustees was held last evening at the hose-house. Mr. J. A. Stocum was chosen Chairman. On motion, a committee was appointed to suggest the names of six delegates to the Nominating Convention to be held some day next week at the Town-Hall at the Stock-Yards. The following names were reported by the Committee and approved by the meeting: Messrs J. A. Stocum, Julius Carr, J. C. Church, P. T. Barry, D. Moore, and Isaac Drake. Mr. P. T. Barry was instructed to visit the Stock-Yards and arrange with a meeting being held there, in regard to the time for holding the Convention. Speeches were made by Messrs. Adkinson, Stocum, and McGurn. While none of the speakers held out much hope for the opposition, yet they thought good candidates and a vigorous campaign would have an effect upon the old Board, even if they did not carry the election.

"GENTLEMAN GEORGE."

Edward Eugene Fairfax Williamson, Letter-Writer, in the Tombs.

He Makes a Very Disjointed Explanation of His Conduct,

And Insists that He Was Not Impelled by Blackmailing Motives.

The Rev. Dr. Dix Insists that an Example Must Be Made of Him.

Williamson Once a Resident of Chicago, Being Known as the "Umbrella Man."

WILLIAMSON COMMITTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, March 25.—"Gentleman George" Williamson reached the Post-Office in this city early this morning. At his request he was accorded an interview with Dr. Dix. Williamson expressed penitence, admitted the offense charged against him, and asked for mercy. Col. Bliss next had a private meeting with the prisoner, and at its close consulted with Dr. Dix, and it was decided that a formal complaint should be made against Williamson. At noon the famous letter-writer was before a Police Justice, and an hour later occupied George Francis Train's cell (so called from his long occupancy thereof) in the Tombs. The reporters were immediately at hand, and Williamson submitted to interviewing in the Warden's office. He is a restless, nervous man of 39 years, about five feet six inches high, with round, slightly flushed face. His eyes are light blue, rather sunken, and move restlessly as he is talking. Indecision of character and impulsive nature are written in every lineament of his face. He wears short, sandy whiskers and a rather thick mustache. His hair, which is abundant round the side of his head, is almost completely wanting on top. He was nervous and excited during the interview, and acted like a man dazed and blinded. He began by positively declining to admit he had made any confession, and referred to Mr. Gayler, who, he said, was a good man, and would tell the truth. "It is very singular I should be here on such a charge. God knows it's remarkable I should write at all, after having once suffered for the same sort of thing." Then, seeing his visitor jotting down his words, he laughed, and, pointing to his pencil, said, "Oh, I can write as fast as you can. I've got a brother-in-law in Ireland who is an editor, and I've written many editorials for him. Don't you know I'm a good fellow at heart?" Then, suddenly turning to another topic, he said: "Did you know Dr. Dix called to see me? We had quite a chat together. It seemed almost like old times to look on the face of the good Doctor. Remember this: I'm very sorry for whatever has occurred, no matter who has done it. The Doctor was very polite, but couldn't be otherwise than that, you know. He asked me if I had anything against him, and I told him no. Lord bless me [laughing], how could I have anything against the good Dr. Dix? He never did anything to hurt me. He was my old pastor, and I wouldn't harm him for the world. It's terrible to be in here, isn't it? I don't understand it at all."

"What was your motive in writing these annoying letters to a person you say you reverence so much?"

"I haven't said I wrote them, you know. I can't understand it at all. There must be something wrong up here (touching his forehead). I have a perfect mania for writing letters; am not easy unless writing, and I tell you I am a pretty good writer. I could discount some of your editorial writers in New York. This mania has ruined me now socially. My trouble in London would never have been known here but for this new trouble, and now all my friends will go back on me. I don't know what prompted me to do it, but I have not been well since I had typhoid fever, three years ago. I suppose deviltry is all that prompts me to write so many letters, but I'm sure I never meant to harm any one."

"Were you in need of money when you wrote to Dr. Dix that $1,500 would relieve you?"

"No; that idea of blackmailing is all nonsense. If I had seriously wanted money I should have paid some attention to the 'personal' with which my letter was answered. It was all in fun. I don't know why I selected Dr. Dix, if I did select him, but I suppose because he was a prominent man, and I saw my way to have some rich sport. I have not been well off for the last few years, it is true, but then a man with only $5 in his pocket is too well off to be driven to blackmail. I have no business at present, but was on my way to Chicago to look for work when they arrested me. I have enough to live on without blackmailing, though I am not near so well off as represented."

When asked if he had fulfilled his threat of being present at Dr. Dix's house on the day of the last raid, he said: "I was there. Do you remember how it snowed and rained. It was a rough day, but I enjoyed the excitement. I walked the square in Twenty-fifth street, Sixth avenue, and Twenty-sixth street all the morning, and saw lots of visitors call on the Doctor. If they had only let me alone I should have gone to Chicago, and they might never have heard of me again."

Williamson's case will be presented to the Grand Jury Monday. Col. Bliss, who is Dr. Dix's counsel, says the latter will do nothing to shield the pest from punishment. He does not believe Williamson is crazy, at least not crazy enough to escape criminal responsibility. He added: "He is very sorry because he knows he is to be punished. I understand he is an old hand at this business, and it is said he is a thief as well. I am told he was caught in an attempt to steal a valuable diamond ring from a friend in England before his public trouble there, and escaped punishment through the mistaken clemency of his friend. Williamson's friends are reported wealthy. His brother is an active officer of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country, and he himself was delegate to the last Episcopal Diocesian Convention of the West Diocese of Pennsylvania. His previous character as a letter-writer cannot be used against him, but I think we have ample evidence without that to convict him of the crime charged."

The fact was to-day disclosed that the Rev. Dr Reylance, of St. Mark's Church, was another victim of Williamson, who personated a brother in his letters. He will now have a rest in his correspondence.

HIS LIFE IN PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 25.—The case of Eugene F. Williamson, the persecutor of the Rev. Dr. Dix and others in New York, and who is now under arrest in that city, has been the principal topic of conversation in society circles here to-day. In many respects he is a remarkable man. He is master of several languages, reading, writing, and speaking all of them fluently. His literary ventures have been far more pretentious than was indicated by your correspondent last night. His published works so far as known comprise three volumes of poetry and two dramas, all of them showing that the author possesses fine literary ability. These books were published at his own expense and distributed among his personal friends in Pittsburg and elsewhere, none of them being put on the market. In 1862 or 1863 he was an attaché of the Confederate Legation at Paris, and subsequently was private secretary to J. G. M. Mason. He came here about five years ago from Maine, of which State he is a native. He claims to be related to the Fairfaxes and several other distinguished families of the Old Dominion. He has a sister residing in Allegheny City, and a brother in the East End. Soon after his arrival here he obtained employment from Elliott Bros., florists, where he remained only a short time. He then sought and obtained a position in the National Tube-Works at McKeesport, this county, where he manifested a very high degree of business ability. About a year ago he left here on a trip to Florida and other parts of the South, since which time nothing of special interest has been heard concerning him until his arrest in Baltimore. As stated last night, Williamson is about 40 years of age. He is rather below the medium stature, of light complexion, full beard of light brown color, and is partly bald. He ascribes his baldness to typhoid fever, of which he had a severe attack just before coming to Pittsburg. He once told a friend that since having the fever he "had not been himself." This confession, in connection with his recent eccentric proceedings, is of special interest. During his residence abroad he procured a large collection of photographs, in most cases containing the autographs of the persons represented. Among the pictures are those of Queen Victoria and many other Royal persons. He has also three or four large autograph albums which are filled with names of persons alleged to have been written by themselves, among which are many of the world's notables, including the King of Greece, the Khedive of Egypt, and other foreign potentates. There seems to be no doubt of the genuineness of these, as many of them have attached the seals of the nations ruled by the possessors of the names. Williamson has been often heard to speak boastingly of his noble blood. He said he was but one remove from the succession to the title of Lord Fairfax, a house among the oldest and most aristocratic in Great Britain. When here he was a prominent member of Trinity Episcopal Church and stood high in the esteem of the pastor, the Rev. Reese F. Alsop. He officiated as an usher at the consecration of Bishop Riley, about two years ago, and, upon the conclusion of the services, he rushed up to the Bishop, and, placing an autograph-album before him, asked for and obtained his signature. Williamson took a prominent part in the library loan exhibition, displaying several unique music-boxes, one of which was a bottle apparently filled with wine. Handing it to a lady, he would request her to taste the liquid, and, when the bottle was inverted, music instead of wine proceeded forth. His eccentricities are of the most puzzling character. He has a perfect mania for making presents, and the articles selected as gifts are usually of the most expensive character. The objects of his generosity in two instances were boys, one the son of a prominent financier of this city, and the other a leading contractor. To the first he offered a rare diamond pin, but the mother of the lad would not allow him to accept the present. In the other instance the gift proposed was a gold watch and chain, and it was also returned. This characteristic of his nature was displayed toward the children of a number of other gentlemen to whom he made presents. If he found a boy striving to make a man of himself, and looking to individual effort to carry him through life, he generally assisted him in every way at his command. He at one time uniformed and completely fitted out a base-ball club in Allegheny. It was a junior organization, and the only benefit he derived from it consisted in the fact of the "team" taking the title of the "Eugene Fairfax Williamson Base-Ball Club." Among all his acquaintances here no one can be found who regarded him as a rogue. He is not fond of money, never appears to be in need, generous with his friends, ready to aid everybody, lavish in his gifts, poetic in his tastes, of fine address, and possesses every accomplishment to make a true gentleman. Some regard him as "foolish," and, if he is guilty of the outrage upon Dr. Dix, attribute it to a streak of mild insanity. They can account for it by no other theory. His brother denies that Williamson served a term in Newgate, London, for blackmailing. So far as known here, this is the first trouble in which he has been involved.

THE INTERVIEW WITH DIX.

New York, March 25.—When Dr. Dix left "Gentleman George" and "High-Churchman" to-day, he said he did not at first recognize Williamson, but after talking with him for a while, he discovered that Williamson was, about nine years ago, a Sunday-school teacher in Trinity Chapel, which position he left under a cloud. When asked if he thought the man was insane, he said he could not tell, as that was a matter for experts. Williamson appeared to be full of penitence. He begged for mercy, saying that his course was at an end and he was ruined; that if he could only get clear he would leave the country. "So far as I can see," the Doctor said, "his request is genuine. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and has written and published a book of poetry. His mother, who is 75 years of age, is still living, and he has a married sister and brother, but I do not know where they are. I am glad the thing is at an end. It is, indeed, a great relief to me. There is no telling how far he has carried this work, for it was only yesterday that I received a note from a clergyman in the Far West who said that he too had received a personal letter from the same person, though it was in no wise connected with me. It will be impossible to tell how long it will be before all these letters come in. In my conversation with him he made a clean breast of it, and expressed the deepest regret, and I don't think I ever before met a person who seemed so truly sorry for his wrong-doing. He asserted again and again that he had no thought or intention of levying blackmail, and that he never expected in any way to get a dollar from any one. What his motive could possibly have been, I am unable to fathom. I think he must have been guided by chance in selecting an object to assail. He said he rode about town in cars and took names at random from signs, and to those persons he sent postal-cards and letters. I see nothing about the man which would indicate any bad habits. He says he never visited saloons, and never drank anything. He disclaimed any personal feeling against me."

Dr. Dix has the same determination now that he had from the first, which was that the man should be brought to punishment for the sake of example.

IN ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, March 25.—Eugene Fairfax Williamson, who has gained such notoriety by tormenting the Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York, through the Post-Office, is a character well known in St Louis. He was here connected with the Pullman Palace-Car Company in 1872, and, possessing a good address, managed to secure a good position in society. He became connected with Christ Church (Episcopal) and founded a mission school, though at the same time in the habit of giving lively parties in his rooms Saturday nights, the conviviality of which generally extended late into Sunday morning. He finally became engaged in a quarrel with another man in his own circle, and there was at the time a good deal of gossip over a projected duel. It appears that from here Williamson went to London.

CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago, March 25.—In the summer of 1869 Eugene Fairfax Williamson, the confessed persecutor of the Rev. Dr. Dix, lived in Chicago, and boarded at No. 441 West Washington street, in the Lipe Block. Bishop Whitehouse resided in the same block, and Williamson claimed to be upon intimate terms with the Bishop's family, and frequently called there. He professed to be an ardent Churchman, and appeared to be well versed in the tenets of the Protestant Episcopal faith. He was known among his fellow-boarders as "the umbrella man," from his habit of always carrying a parachute in any kind of weather. What his occupation was I never heard, but when he left Chicago he stated that he was going to St. Louis to take charge of the Pullman Palace-Car Company's office in that city, a position which he claimed to have received through the influence of Bishop Whitehouse. West Washington Street.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., March 25.—At intervals during the last year the whole State has been gently agitated over reports that our worthy Governor, Charles M. Croswell, had been or was soon to be married. All doubts on the subject are now settled, as the long-talked-of nuptials were consummated at high noon to-day. The lady of his choice is Miss Lizzie L. Musgrave, the youngest daughter of the Hon. Joseph Musgrave, of Charlotte. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. H. A. Lee, and was performed by the Rev. A. Eddy, of Niles. The wedding was a very private affair, only about forty friends of the families being present. The bride's toilet was very elegant, and consisted of a robe of cream-colored satin, en princess, white veil and orange blossoms, and to those knowing the lady it is needless to say she presented a very handsome appearance. The Governor's 50 odd years seemed never to rest so lightly on his fine figure. He was faultlessly attired in full dress. The Governor and his wife will spend the honeymoon East, and, figuratively, all the old shoes in the State will be thrown after them for luck.

TELEGRAPH WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., March 25.—The case of The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company vs. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and The American Union Telegraph Company was under hearing yesterday and to-day in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The question at issue was the application of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company restraining the said defendant Companies from the use of the wires operated by the Atlantic & Pacific Company previous to the recent contract of the said Railroad Company with the American Union Telegraph Company. Judge Hagner presided, and rendered a decision in favor of the Baltimore & Ohio and American Union Companies, refusing the injunction on the ground of there having been no such contract as was alleged by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company in the bill of complaint filed by them.

MISS BARTLETT'S BABY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 25.—Local papers print a sensational story concerning a young lady from Chicago, named Emma Bartlett, who was visiting relatives here, and was suddenly taken ill and gave birth to a male child, the parentage of which she charged upon Amos Collett, said to be employed in Gen. Sheridan's office, who, she claimed, had seduced her under promise of marriage. Collett was summoned by telegraph, admitted the soft impeachment, and made arrangements to take Miss Bartlett back to Chicago and marry her. She is about 19, very pretty, and is said to be connected with a wealthy and aristocratic Chicago family.

EN ROUTE TO LIBERIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Cincinnati, O., March 25.—A party of 100 colored people left Cincinnati to-day for New York on their way to Africa. They came from Arkansas, and are leaving their homes intending to form a colony in Liberia, where they can enjoy privileges which they say are denied them in the State which they have left. They have about $50,000 of money in the party. They paid $2.50 a head for transportation here by river and $15 from here to New York. They think they have enough to pay their passage and start well in their new home. There is a romantic side to the movement. They feel that they are going to repossess their own country in a physical sense, and to convert it to the faith of the Gospel. This sentiment seems to be quite as strong among them as their desire to better their worldly condition.

VANDERBILT'S FOUR PER CENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, March 25.—A check drawn by the Treasury Department to the order of William H. Vanderbilt for $310,500, being three months' interest on $31,050,000 of United States 4 per cent bonds, was paid through the Clearing-House in this city yesterday. This represents an income of $3,450 per day, of $143.75 per hour, of nearly $2.40 per minute, and of nearly four cents per second, sleeping and waking. It is, besides, only one of several of Mr. Vanderbilt's sources of revenue.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., March 25.—The Committee appointed by the State Board of Agriculture to consider the propriety of permanently locating the State Fair will meet here to-morrow to consider the matter, and perhaps to agree upon their report to the Board.

License was to-day issued to the Chicago Bottling-Machine Company, capital $50,000. Corporators, Charles H. Pinney, B. E. Cronkhite, A. J. Miller.

GOOD FRIDAY.

New York, March 25.—At the Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Cotton Exchange, and other business exchanges, Good Friday will be respected as a holiday, and all will this afternoon adjourn over until Saturday. As Good Friday is not a legal holiday, the banks and private bankers will be obliged to keep open for the payment of drafts, etc., but the day will nevertheless be generally observed as a holiday in business circles.

ILLINOIS & MISSISSIPPI SHIP-CANAL.

Springfield, Ill., March 25.—Gov. Cullom today appointed the Hon. Granville Barrere, of Fulton County, and the Hon. Stephen G. Paddock, of Bureau County, on behalf of the State to coöperate with the Committee appointed at Ottawa on the 17th inst. to urge upon Congress the improvement of a ship-canal from Chicago to the Mississippi River.

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Columbus, O., March 25.—Thomas Lincoln, aged 17, died at the Central Insane Asylum last night, exhibiting all the symptoms of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a dog about eighteen months since, but did not exhibit any signs of mental trouble till about two weeks since, when he was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

Times: Our highest artists in dentistry: The McChesneys beyond doubt, though but $8 a set.

Rosy-cheeked misses and pretty boys buy their candy at Dawson's, 211 State street.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

DEATHS.

HARGIS—The funeral services of the late Frank E. Hargis, who died at Cheyenne, Wyo. T., March 21, will be held at the residence of A. A. Sample, No. 159 Dearborn-av., corner Huron-st., Saturday, March 27, at 10:30 a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

ELMER—The funeral of Mr. T. M. Elmer will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, E. H. Sargent, 981 Michigan-av., on Friday, at 1:30 o'clock.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES IN THE SECOND Ward will be held this afternoon, between 1 and 7 o'clock, at 573 State-st. Following is the Club list of delegates to be voted for: M. A. Farwell, T. S. Rector, J. Q. Grant, E. G. Mason, J. W. Hall, H. F. Caldwell, C. S. Frey, and William Busby.

THE AUXILIARY REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE Twelfth Ward will hold a meeting this evening at No. 431 Ogden-av., between Flournoy and Polk-sts., at 8 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

BISHOP CHENEY WILL CONDUCT GOOD FRIday services and preach in the large lecture-room of Christ Church, Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., at 10:45 a. m. In the evening there will be a special service at 7:45 for the administration of adult baptism.

BROOKE HERFORD WILL HOLD MEMORIAL service in the chapel of the Church of the Messiah this evening.

ON GOOD FRIDAY THE LENTEN NOONDAY services will be conducted by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, at the Episcopal place of meeting, No. 8 Clark-st.

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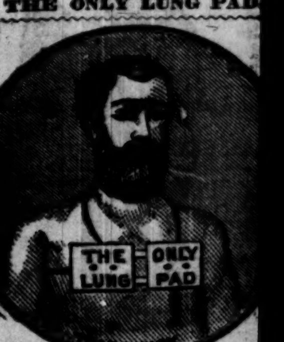
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You are hereby notified to finish your wor... ately. If you do not go to work by Monda... inst., we will send your tools to a public ... for storage at your expense and risk, and ... your jobs finished by other men. JOS. ZANGERL... Chicago, March 26, 1880.

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